

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 201.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

## CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES. ELEVENTH AUTUMNAL MEETING.

**THE** Eleventh Autumnal Meeting of the Union will be held in SHEFFIELD, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, days of OCTOBER next.

On Monday evening, the 8th of October, the preparatory devotional meeting will be held in Queen-street Chapel, to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

In the forenoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October the 9th, 10th, and 11th, meetings for Conference will be held in Mount Zion Chapel, Westfield-terrace, the Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, in the Chair; to begin at half-past 9 o'clock precisely each morning.

On Tuesday evening, 9th of October, the Annual Sermon will be preached in Nether Chapel, by the Rev. Professor VAUGHAN, D.D. Divine worship to commence at 7 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th of October, the Public Meeting in aid of British Missions will be held in Nether Chapel; and on Thursday evening, the 11th of October, that to promote Religious and Voluntary Education, in the same Chapel. Chair to be taken, on each occasion, at half-past 6 o'clock precisely.

N.B.—All brethren intending to be present on this occasion, and desiring hospitable reception, are requested to inform the Rev. J. H. MUR, SHEFFIELD, of their intentions, before the last day of September, by letter. The Committee of Arrangement in Sheffield cannot promise accommodation to any who fail to comply with this request.

By direction of the Committee of the Union,  
ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

## GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING.

**THE FIRST of a SERIES of SIX MEETINGS** will be held in EXETER-HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st of OCTOBER, 1849.

The subject of the address will be the "Temperance Reformation in its bearing on the Moral, Social, and Political Elevation of the Working Classes."

This will be spoken to as follows:—

The Importance of the Working Classes, and the Duty of Promoting their welfare; by the Rev. BENJAMIN PARSONS.  
The Drinking Usages of the Working Classes destructive of their Social Comfort; by Mr. THOMAS BEGGS.

Strict Sobriety essential to the Moral and Political Elevation of the Working Classes; by Mr. ROBERT LOWERY.

The Popular Delusions as to the Real Properties of Strong Drinks, the great hindrance to the Progress of the Temperance Reform amongst the Working Classes; by Mr. T. A. SMITH.

In the course of the Evening the Rev. F. PENNINGTON, of New York, will furnish an account of the Progress of the Temperance Reformation among the Labouring Classes, and the Coloured Population of the United States.

JOHN CASSELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The Doors will be opened at Half-past Five, and the Chair will be taken at Half-past Six o'clock. Admission to the Body of the Hall, and the Western Gallery, FREE. Admission to the Platform by TICKET. Tickets for the Series of Six Meetings, price 3s. each, or for a Single Meeting, price 1s. each, may be had of the Treasurer, 80, Fenchurch-street; Mr. Tweedie, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street; Messrs. Wilson and Campbell, Blackfriars-road; Mr. J. P. Draper, 88, Great Tithefield-street; Mr. E. Tisdell, High-street, Kensington; Mr. W. Spriggs, 14, Brooke-street, West-square, Lambeth; and Mr. S. Catton, Plaistow.

TO THE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC, AND THE SUBSCRIBERS, DONORS, AND MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

**A PUBLIC MEETING** will be held at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS, HOLBORN, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1849, to take into consideration the serious evils entailed upon all persons employed in the production of cheap Bibles, and for the purpose of devising means for the amelioration thereof. The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.

## APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

(Established in the year 1839.)

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the GOVERNORS, MEMBERS, and SUBSCRIBERS of this Society, "to Apprentice the Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical Sentiments," will be held at the Congregational Library, Broomfield-street, Finsbury Circus, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1849, at eleven o'clock; when five Candidates will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee.

C. J. METCALFE, } Secretaries.  
JAMES SPONG, }

The Poll will commence at Eleven and close at One o'clock precisely.

## OPENING OF HAVERSTOCK CHAPEL, HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

The following Services will be held in connexion with the opening of the above place of worship:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, the Rev. THOMAS RAFFLES, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool, will preach in the morning; and the Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, of Bloomsbury Chapel, in the evening.

On SUNDAY, the 30th of September, the Rev. HENRY ALLON, of Union Chapel, Islington, will preach in the morning; and the Rev. JOHN LEIFCHILD, D.D., of Craven Chapel, in the evening.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Park Chapel, Camden Town, will preach in the evening.

The morning Services will commence at eleven, and the evening Services at half-past six; and Collections will be made during each Service, in aid of the Building Fund.

\* The Chapel is situated near the Orphan Working School.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Session 1849-50.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 16, when Professor WILLIAMSON, Ph. D., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at THREE o'clock precisely.

### CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Newman.  
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.  
Hebrew—Teacher, the Rev. D. W. Marks.  
English Language and Literature—Professor Scott, A.M.  
French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.  
Italian Language and Literature—Professor Gallenga.  
Spanish Teacher—Senor Gil de Tejada.  
German Language—Professor Heumann, Ph. D.  
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, A.M.  
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.  
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, A.M.  
Chemistry—Professor Graham.  
Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, Ph. D.  
Civil Engineering—Professor Harman Lewis, A.M.  
Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Professor Eaton Hodgkinson.  
Machinery—Professor Woodcroft.  
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, M.I.B.A.  
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.  
Geology—Professor Ramsay, F.G.S.  
Mineralogy—Mr. E. J. Chapman.  
Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph. D.  
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D.  
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph. D.  
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Creasy, A.M.  
Law—Professor Marshman, A.M.  
Jurisprudence—(Vacant).  
Schoolmasters' Classes—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

**RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.**—In the Office of the College, there is kept a Register of Parties who receive Boarders into their families. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

At University Hall, an Institution in the neighbourhood of the College, collegiate residence, under the superintendence of a Principal, is provided for a limited number of students.

A Flaherty Scholarship of £45 per annum, tenable for four years, will be awarded in the session 1849-50, to the best proficient in classics among the students of the College.

Three Andrews Scholarships of £50 a-year each, will be awarded to the three best proficient in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, students in the College or pupils in the school.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

ALEXANDER J. SCOTT, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September, 1849.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine commences on the 1st of October.  
The Junior School opens on the 25th of September.

## BATHWICK-HILL SCHOOL, Adjoining Claverton Down, one mile from Bath.

Conducted by GEORGE CLARKE and four Resident Masters.

This School was opened thirty years ago. Hundreds of excellent men, who are now serving their generation, were educated here, to many of whom, as well as to professional gentlemen and parents of great respectability, reference can be given.

As Vacations are not given, and entrance and removal are unfettered by the usual conditions, the School is a home for Pupils from the India, the Channel Islands, Ireland, Wales, and other distant parts; and Orphans have in the household a father and mother and brothers and sisters.

The Terms include every domestic and scholastic charge, that is, tuition with stationery and use of books—and board and washing, with expenses for dental operations, and muscular training. Eight Pounds per Quarter.

## EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. SOUTHFIELD'S-PLACE, LEICESTER.

**THE MISSES MIALI**, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for TWO or THREE BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calisthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers—Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

## TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

**A MEMBER** of a Christian Church has a vacancy for a Respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE to the Hosiery, Glove, Gentlemen's Mercery Business, &c. The Advertiser having had great experience both in the London and Country trade, is enabled to give a thorough knowledge of business, and to prepare a youth for the most responsible situation. Great attention is paid to the moral and religious welfare of a youth entrusted to his care. A moderate premium required. All letters to be addressed to A. B. C. Welch, Margetson, and Co., 17, Cheapside, London, London reference, J. Welch, Esq., 17, Cheapside.

## THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3rd Vict. cap. 30  
10th Vict. cap. 1.

62, King William-street, London.

Capital, £1,000,000.

### DIRECTORS.

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In the LIFE DEPARTMENT.—All business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on the most liberal terms.

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LOANS of £1,000 and under advanced on personal security and the deposit of a Life Policy.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

## SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1848.

### TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. W. Johnston, of Kirkhill, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.  
Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P. John Masterman, Esq., No. 35, William Campbell, Esq., of Thillichewan.  
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**MUTUAL ASSURANCE** by very moderate premiums. Whole Profits divided amongst the Assured exclusively. Policies indisputable unless obtained by fraud. No entry money.

### ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, WITH WHOLE PROFITS.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£1 15 8	1 18 0	2 1 0	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 17 5	5 11

### ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, WITH WHOLE PROFITS, PAYABLE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS ONLY.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£2 7 10	2 10 8	2 14 6	2 19 8	3 5 4	4 13 9	4 7 3	5

A comparison of these premiums with those of any other Mutual Office, will at once show the immediate advantages secured in the Scottish Provident. The premiums payable for 21 years only are nearly the same as many offices require during the whole of life.

The Eleventh Annual Report is now ready, and with tables and every information may be had on application.

WILMER OWEN HARRIS, Secretary.

London Office, 12, Moorgate-street.

**WANTED, a HOUSEKEEPER**, in a large establishment for young gentlemen, in a provincial town. She must be a person of mature experience, about 40 or 50 years of age. Her charge would be, the entire superintendence of the domestic arrangements, and to see that a number of servants properly discharge their duties. She will be required to produce unexceptionable testimonials as to character, temper, and capability, from former situations. Salary for the first year, £10, with two furnished rooms, and entire board and lodging. Address (post paid), "Housekeeper," care of Mr. B. L. Green, bookseller, Paternoster-row, London.

## TO DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Steady,** Respectable Young Man. Unexceptionable references as to Character and Ability will be required.

N.B.—A Turn-over will be treated with.

Address: A. B., Mr. Alfred Mitchell's, Printer, 36, Duke-street, Liverpool.

## MORTGAGE AND ACCOUNTANCY OFFICE, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE.

**MORTGAGES** promptly effected in sums from above £500 to any amount on LIFE INTERESTS and ANNUITIES, derivable from money in the Funds, or in hand of the Accountant-General; Reversions under Wills; Ground-rents, and Freehold Estates.

\* No charge whatever if the business be not completed.

N.B.—Advice given, and suitable arrangements made with creditors in town and country (if timely consulted) before delay occasions ruin. Twenty Years established, and Consultations free.

Applications to Messrs. HAWKES and Co., will meet attention.

**A YOUTH WANTED.** No Salary the first Six Months.



GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.  
No. II.

**MR. HALSE**, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, respectfully invites Invalids and the public generally, to peruse the following

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

[Continued from last week.]

"Desideratum," p. 66.—"It seems the electric fire in cases of this and many other kinds, dilates the minute vessels and capillary passages, as well as separates the clogging particles of the stagnating fluids. By accelerating, likewise, the motion of the blood, it removes many obstructions."

70.—Mr. L.—"I can't deny but I was much astonished at seeing such mighty things performed by electricity. But, after having considered the nature of electric ether . . . I was led to conclude that all those surprising effects were no more than the necessary consequences of so powerful an agent, when thus determined and directed. And the helping us in our bodily infirmities was one great end (probably the great end) it was ordained to serve."

"It were greatly to be wished that the gentlemen of the faculty would strictly examine the nature, properties, and effects of this sovereign remedy."

"It is highly probable a timely use of this means might prevent, before they were thoroughly formed, and frequently even then removes some of the most painful and dangerous distempers, cancers and scrofulous tumors in particular, though they will yield to no other medicine yet discovered. It is certain, nothing is so likely, by accelerating the contained fluids, to dilate and open the passages, as well as divide the coagulated particles of the blood, so that the circulation may be again performed. And it is a doubt, whether it would not be of more use, even in mortification, than either the bark or any other medicine. Before I conclude, I would beg one thing (if it be not too great a favour) from the gentlemen of the faculty. . . . It is, that none of them would condemn, they know not what; that they would hear the cause before they pass sentence . . . that they would not pronounce against electricity while they know little or nothing about it. Let every candid man take a little pains. Let him, for two or three weeks, try it himself in the above-named disorders; and then his own senses will show him whether it be a mere plaything, or the noblest medicine yet known in the world."

WESLEY'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Vol. III., Page 174.—"From a thousand experiments it appears that there is a fluid far more subtle than air, which is everywhere diffused through all space, which surrounds the earth, and pervades every part of it."

"This is subtle and active enough, not only to be, under the Great Cause, the secondary cause of motion, but to produce and sustain life throughout all nature, as well in animals as in vegetables."

Page 192.—"And may it not be doubted whether this be not the only elastic body in the universe! whether it be not the original spring which communicates elasticity to all other elastic bodies!"

Page 194.—"Electricity quickens almost all sorts of motion. It accelerates the motion of the human blood. The blood that flows from the vein of one electrified, glister, separates into small drops, and spouts out further than otherwise it would do."

"It exceedingly hastens the vegetation of plants. Myrtle-trees which were electrified, budded much sooner than others of the same kind and bigness in the same green-house; and seeds, electrified daily, have shot up and grown more in three or four days, than others of the same kind, and alike in all other circumstances, have done in eleven or twelve days."

"It cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind, many of them in a moment by a single touch,—most in a few days; so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

Page 195.—"Electricity will probably soon be considered as the great vivifying principle of nature, by which she carries on most of her operations. It is a fifth element, distinct from, and of a superior nature to the other four, which only compose the corporeal parts of matter; but this subtle and active fluid is a kind of soil that pervades and quickens every particle of it. When an equal quantity of this is diffused through the air, and over the face of the earth, everything continues calm and quiet,—but if, by any accident, one part of matter has acquired a greater quantity than another, the most dreadful consequences often ensue before the equilibrium can be restored. Nature seems to fall into convulsions, and many of her works are destroyed. All the great phenomena are produced,—thunder, lightning, earthquake, and whirlwinds,—for there is now little doubt that all these frequently depend on the sole cause. And again, if we look down from the sublime of Nature to its minutiae, we shall still find the same power acting, though, perhaps, in less legible characters,—for as the knowledge of its operations is still in its infancy, they are generally misunderstood, or ascribed to some other cause. But, doubtless, in process of time, these will be properly investigated, when men will wonder how much they have been in the dark. It will then possibly be found, that what we call sensibility of nerves, and many of those diseases known only by name, are owing to the body's being possessed of too large or too small a quantity of this subtle and active fluid,—that very fluid, perhaps, that is the vehicle of all our feelings, and which has been so long searched for in vain in the nerves."

"We all know that in damp and hazy weather, where it seems to be blunted and absorbed by the humidity, where its activity is lost, and little or none of it can be collected, our spirits are more languid and our sensibility less acute. And in the South wind, at Naples, where the air seems totally deprived of it, the whole system is unstrung, and the nerves seem to lose both their tension and elasticity, till the North or West wind awakens the activity of this animating power, that soon restores the tone and enlivens all nature, which seemed to droop and languish during its absence."

Page 197.—"It is not at all improbable that many of our invalids, particularly the hypochondriacs, owe their disagreeable feelings to their bodies being possessed of too small a quantity of this fire, for we find that a diminution of it in the air seldom fails to increase their uneasy sensations."

Persons who are desirous of being acquainted more fully with Mr. Wesley's remarks on Electricity as the great vivifying principle of nature, are respectfully solicited to procure his works on the subject.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

## COALS.—R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE

WHARF, BELVEDERE-ROAD, LAMBETH, begs to inform his Friends and the Public (he may confidently say without exaggeration) that he can supply them better and cheaper than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply coals of a much better size than when they have been turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small coals occasioned by it, ship's delivery, and lighterage.

It is a good time for families to purchase their winter stock: coals are advancing considerably in consequence of the great foreign demand now the Danish blockade has ceased.

Best Sunderland Coals, well screened (for cash) . . . 23s. 6d.  
Best Newcastle ditto ditto ditto . . . 22s. 6d.  
Best Sea-coal ditto ditto ditto . . . 21s. 6d.

Families who favour him with their orders may be supplied with the BEST COALS.

## CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET, and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, BEDDING, &amp;c., of STERLING QUALITY, at MODERATE PRICES.

Splendid Brussels Carpets, from 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yd.  
Elegant Patent Tapestry Ditto, from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yd.  
All Wool Bed-room Carpets, from 1s. 6d., 2s., to 2s. 6d. per yard.  
Elegant Damasks, in every shade of colour, 7½d. to 12½d. per yard.

Mahogany Four Post Bedstead, with handsome Cornice and Rods, French polished, with rings, 84 Guineas.  
Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, all hair, 17s. 9d. to 20s.  
Dining-room Chairs, warranted all hair, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.  
Ditto in Morocco, all hair stuffing, 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.  
Easy Chairs in every style, 30s., 40s., to 50s.  
Mahogany Wash Stand, Marble top, £1 12s. 6d.  
Japanned ditto, 4s. 6d.  
Chamber Chairs, 1s. 9d.  
Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, 2s. 6d. per foot.

**JOHN VOLLUM, 3, Finsbury Pavement, London**, respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, having regard to economy, and wishing to procure furniture of sterling quality at moderate prices, to inspect his very extensive and most superb Stock of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, Bedding, &c., the whole of which being manufactured, under his own personal inspection, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen, he is convinced the striking superiority of this class of Furniture over the shabby worthless trash now so universally introduced will be at once apparent to all Gentlemen of taste and judgment.

The Show-rooms contain an extensive display of Silk, Worsted, and Union Damasks, Satin Stripe Tabourettes, Brocades, Velvets, Chinzees, &c., suitable for window curtains and bed hangings, from the most plain to the most recherche productions of the British and Continental looms, at prices that will ensure the greatest satisfaction. This Establishment enjoys a reputation of upwards of 40 years standing. A written warranty given with every article. Also references of the highest respectability if required. Patterns, designs, and estimates, given in town or country, without any charge if not approved of. Catalogues of prices to be had on application, or sent post free. No charge for packing Country orders.

Observe, JOHN VOLLUM, 3, Finsbury Pavement, London.

## S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES

—the same movements, in silver cases, at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

## TOOTH-ACHE PERMANENTLY CURED.

Price 1s. per Packet.

**BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING** DECAYING TEETH and rendering them SOUND and PAINLESS, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a TRUE THEORY of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. Brande's Enamel does not destroy the nerve, but, by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions, Instant Ease is obtained, and a Lasting Cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

London.—Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses. Sold by Jackson and Tounson, 89, Bishopsgate-street Within; G. Colk, 29, Fleet-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; H. Barfield (post-office), 180, Strand; T. A. Bridge and Co., 270, Regent-street; T. Kingsford, 49, High-street, Kensington; H. W. Dempsy, 87, Whitechapel-road; J. Markham, 11, Gower-street North; W. Hill, Monmouth-place, New-cross; W. Eglington, printer, 92, Goswell-street; Walters, King-street, Covent-garden; J. Billing, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square; and W. T. Bolton, Well's-row, Islington. Wholesale—Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard, &c. &c.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above), and you will ensure the Genuine Article by return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.—AGENTS WANTED.

## RUPTURES PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

**TWO YEARS' experience** in hundreds of cases of every variety of single and double Rupture in both sexes, and in many cases of a desperate nature, prove that DR. BOOTH'S REMEDY is unfailing, not a single instance of failure having occurred. It is most simple and easy in application and effect, and is conscientiously guaranteed a cure in all cases.

Authentic Testimonial.

"It is now ten months since I used your remedy for Rupture, and I am glad to say I have gone through every sort of exertion without the least re-appearance of it."—J. MASTERS, Mill-street, Bedford.

The remedy is sent post-free, with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of six Shillings, by Post-office Order (payable at the Holborn-office), or Stamps, by Dr. JAMES BOOTH, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

Letters of inquiry must contain Twelve Stamps for a reply.

## RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

**CAUTION.—DR. WALTER DE ROOS**, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, still continues to supply the Afflicted with his celebrated Cure for Single or Double Rupture, the efficacy of which is now too well established to need comment. It is easy in application, produces no inconvenience, and will be forwarded on receipt of a Post-office order or postage-stamps for 6s. 6d.

The Public is cautioned against spurious imitations of this invaluable boon, as it has never yet been disclosed.

Dr. De Roos has a great number of old Trusses, trophies of his immense success, which he will almost give away to those who like to wear them. Hours, 10 till 1; 4 till 8.

The Rev. H. Walcott, Higham Ferrers:—"It has quite cured the person for whom you sent it, and you will be so good as to send two more for others."

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 201.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### RADICALISM IN THE RIGHT ROAD.

WE learn from a private source, but one which our readers, we think, may rely upon as authentic, that it is the intention of Mr. Roebuck to bring before Parliament, as early as possible next session, the question of the Irish Church Establishment, in a shape which will invite, and, we can scarcely doubt, will secure, the hearty and active support of Anti-state-churchmen. We believe he will place the matter upon that broad footing of principle which will commend itself to all who appreciate unrestricted religious freedom, as well as all who take an intelligent interest in the elevation and progress of the Irish people. We hail this purpose of the honourable member for Sheffield with much satisfaction. If he is in earnest—if he really means, as we must give him credit for doing, to venture upon this great enterprise with a determination to see it achieved—if he has marked out for himself this as an object worthy of a statesman's life and labour, and has put his hand to the plough, resolved that he will not look back—we beg to congratulate him on having selected an end which no man of his ability can energetically and perseveringly pursue, without exercising the highest powers of his mind, and eventually placing himself in the foremost rank of the great men of the present age. On the contrary, if, which we cannot suspect of Arthur Roebuck, the question is to be taken up in the spirit, and with the views, of an ephemeral politician merely, to be adroitly handled as a party weapon, and thrown aside when it has served that purpose, it had far better have been let alone. The undertaking is one which will be the ruin of a peddling politician—the making of a manly statesman.

It has been matter of surprise to us, and we have again and again expressed the feeling, that Radicalism, and especially philosophical Radicalism, should ever have lent itself to what history has so uniformly testified to be fatally inimical to human progress—the yoking of a people's religious sentiment to the car of political Government, by the traces of State-pay. The practice has ever inflicted a two-fold injury upon nations—it has put immense power for evil into the hands of the ruling class, and it has overspread with corruption the authorized teachers of Christianity. It has given strength to the oppressor—it has enervated and unmanned the oppressed. Freedom is never secure, and never can be—intellectual and moral progress is bereft of its best guarantee—when, by any arrangement, the rulers of a people can ally, at will, the spiritual views and feelings of those whom they govern. Kingcraft would have been comparatively harmless but for the support of priestcraft—priestcraft would have melted away before the light of intelligence but for the patronage of kingcraft. Ireland is no exception to the rule. It is true that in that country, the priestly influence which has the strongest hold upon the people, is not that which the State has sanctioned and sustained. But there cannot be a doubt, that

an alien political church has served to rivet the hold which the Catholic priesthood have upon the popular mind. Pains and penalties on the one hand, and favouritism on the other, have done what they ever do—divided the nation into hostile sects, and thrown both the ascendant and the degraded parties, into the arms of their respective religious teachers. The intermeddling of the State has precluded rational inquiry on both sides, has sealed ignorant convictions, has inflamed mutual rancour, and has awakened sectarian passions, ready enough to purchase their indulgence at the cost of everything like individual independence.

In the prosecution of his object, Mr. Roebuck will necessarily come across some great principles, familiar converse with which will, perhaps, prove as grateful to him as we are certain it will be for his own advantage. He has a vigorous common sense, and a keen eye for the moral of a question. His pursuits and studies, hitherto, appear to have opened to him no favourable opportunity for acquainting himself with those master truths which fling their light far and wide upon most of those interests which come under the notice of a statesman. He who is so powerful an advocate of individual self-reliance in the minor affairs of life, cannot but be well prepared to discern and admire its merits, in the higher departments of mind, morals, and religion. A new world lies open to the incursions of his masculine understanding, and the contemplations of his philosophizing genius—a world full of glorious truths, relationships, laws, and phenomena, worthy of his reverent study, and well able to repay the best efforts of his intellect. Into the high department of right and wrong, not merely as it stands connected with man's material interests, but with the development of his nobler capabilities, we could well wish to see a man of Arthur Roebuck's stamp enter for purposes of practical observation. Perhaps he might there learn some things to convince him that there are grander motives at work in society than politicians usually allow for—and sublime verities concerning man's nature, belief in which cannot be set aside by sneers at fanaticism. We speak not now of Christianity. Our reference is specifically to that large region of truth and beauty which an eye in search of expediency as its main object will always miss, and in which almost all the more important streams of human progress take their rise—the region of right as distinguished from might, of justice as distinguished from law, of conscience as distinguished from sagacity, of morality as distinguished from convenience, and of divinity as distinguished from a self-sufficient wisdom. Mr. Roebuck is too reflecting a man not to have assented to Hamlet's assertion—

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,  
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Our hope and belief is, that the enterprise before him will take the member for Sheffield into the very home of much that is now strange to him, much to which, when he has made acquaintance, he will give a cordial welcome, and entertaining which he will hereafter, perhaps, discover that he has "entertained angels unawares." The principles upon which religious voluntarism is based cannot be embraced without dignifying the mind which does homage to them. No man ever knelt before them with intelligent loyalty who did not rise up knighted.

Whoever takes up the question of the Irish Church with an honest view to its settlement, will be strong just in proportion as he makes it a question of morals rather than statistics, of religion rather than sectarianism. To bring down such a question to the level of the hand-to-mouth philosophy of the House of Commons will not succeed in commending it to the sympathies which govern that body, and will fail in eliciting that deep interest out of doors which, when fairly elicited, is sure to be triumphant. There are myriads of hearts in this kingdom which a resolute treatment of the subject on the broad principles we have indicated would impress with a sense of duty capable of any sacrifices—would move to heroic efforts which no difficulties could daunt—would impel to

active exertions, and unwearied determination, which no popular indifference could long withstand. Radicalism has never yet given a fair chance for this now comparatively dormant power to put itself forth, and yet, we are bold to affirm that Radicalism owes to its action, measured and cautious as it has been, its present respectable position. Set before it an object capable of commanding its full sympathy, and unhesitating trust, and its religious earnestness will speedily marshal an array of strength with a view to that object, which any statesman might be proud of leading into conflict, and confident of leading on to victory. If Mr. Roebuck be wise, he may surround himself with a body-guard which will render all his movements formidable.

At the last annual meeting of the Council of the British Anti-state-church Association, it was resolved to commence a course of petitioning in favour of a separation of the Church from the State. The action of the Executive Committee upon that resolution will soon be shaped. We cannot, of course, answer for them. But we see no improbability that, on the supposition that they could be satisfied of the grounds on which the member for Sheffield proposes to proceed, they might deem it expedient to make their plans conducive to his support. They are on the eve of entering upon their autumnal and winter campaign. Their activity few will impugn. The confidence reposed in them, whilst it inclines them to caution, gives them no trivial power. It would, we confess, gratify us, not a little, if, upon due inquiry, that body should deem it their duty to back Mr. Roebuck with all their energy and resources. Certain as we are that they will not move without having thoroughly ascertained their ground, we are no less certain that if they should see their way clear to move, they will do so with effect.

### THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND ITS BINDERS.

WE beg to direct the earnest attention of our readers to a communication under the above head, inserted in our columns of "Correspondence," the length of which might possibly have induced them to pass it over unnoticed, but the interest of which will, we venture to predict, fully repay perusal. From this document we gather the melancholy conclusion, that the extreme cheapness of the Bible Society's cheapest edition of the Sacred Scriptures is wrung out of the hard earnings of female workpeople. The Committee of the Bible Society have declined taking any steps to put an end to that scandal of our country and our age, the monopoly of the printing of the word of God—and, it seems, they are striving to attain what free competition would give them, by beating down the wages of their binders. Comment upon such proceedings is unnecessary. They only serve to show how one act of inconsistency begets another. The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge has displayed an honourable contrast, and will suggest, perhaps, to many minds the passage of St. James, "Show me thy faith without works, and I will show thee my faith by my works." The affair is a scandal to Christian benevolence; and the worst of it is, it is not the first of its kind. It becomes the subscribers to this institution to look into the management of it—for it surely cannot be with their consent that cheap Bibles are produced out of the proceeds of oppression. Some one will be stirred up, ere long, unless things in this quarter improve, to produce a new version of Hood's "Song of a Shirt," under the damatory title of "Song of a Bible-binder." We repeat, such things are a scandal to Christian benevolence.

### REVENUES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

(From the *Eclectic Review*.)

[Continued from last week.]

It might be reasonably expected that, such ample provision having been secured, the clergy would have refrained from exacting further remuneration for the religious services they perform. History, however, proves them to have been men of "unbounded stomachs," and that they should, there-



fore, have been fruitful in contrivances for making some special exercises of the spiritual functions available for the exaction of fresh payments, will scarcely excite surprise. The success of such contrivances, however, entails censure on the State. It has been guilty of excessive negligence in not peremptorily prohibiting all demands for additional recompense for clerical ministrations, which it had already purchased at so munificent a price. The State ought to have imposed stringent restrictions on the gratification of clerical cupidity. Even some of the most zealous advocates of State connexion strongly insist upon the necessity of such restriction. The Rev. Hugh M'Neill contends that it was indispensable to the stability of civil government, that a clergy teaching the doctrines of apostolical succession and sacramental efficacy, so favourable to the most powerful propensities of the clerical character, avarice and ambition, should be induced by an ample legal maintenance to abandon the pursuit of wealth and influence, and to relinquish all right to an independent exercise of their powers of acquisition. "The civil magistrate's only refuge," he says, "from the thralldom of ecclesiastical tyranny, lies in some such mutually regulating alliance with the clergy as will secure to them certain safe and manageable privileges, in lieu of an indefinite power of aggression which they consent to sacrifice. We claim such an alliance, then, on behalf of the civil government for the security of its liberties; and on behalf of the clergy of the Church-visible, not for their temporal aggrandizement (as many ignorantly suppose), but for their salutary restraint and comparative purity; in order that the temporal supremacy, which would otherwise be inevitably at their option, may not be allowed to tempt them into tyranny." It would seem, then, that the civil magistrate was obliged, by a political necessity, to stuff clerical avarice to repletion, that he might thereby confine its inordinate appetency within convenient limits.

He has been, however, overreached by clerical artifice, of which an instance is afforded in the conversion of surplice fees and Easter offerings into a settled portion of the ecclesiastical revenue. The former of these were originally presents to the clergy on the occasions of baptisms, marriages, burials, and such like, bestowed chiefly by the wealthy; the latter were oblations usually made at the various festivals. Both were at first voluntary offerings; they were soon exacted as a right, though this, being equivalent to the sale of spiritual ministrations, was condemned as simony by various oecumenical councils; and subsequently, when Church and State played into each other's hands, were enforced under the sanction of civil authority. The English Establishment is the only Protestant Church which has persisted in these exactions; there is scarcely a religious service which does not insure to its ministers the payment of a fee; and thereby a general prostitution of its sacred ordinances has ensued, which has brought on them scandal and disgrace. The amount of these exactions exceeds half a million. The Rev. Dr. Cove computes the surplice fees alone at about £40 annually for each parish; but his estimates are well known to have been generally below the truth. The author of "Essays on the Church," in the last edition of his work, calculates that nearly a million of the entire income received by the parochial clergy was composed of "Easter offerings, surplice-fees, and various small endowments;" and we are justified, therefore, in assigning to the items under our immediate consideration, the value of £600,000 annually.

The value of parsonages and the glebe lands attached to them has not been officially determined. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have expressly declared, in their "First General Report," that glebe-houses and premises were not considered by them as sources of income, and we are obliged, therefore, to seek for information as to their number and value from other quarters. A writer in the *Quarterly Review*, some years since, stated that there were 8,000 glebes, which he valued at £20 each. This computation did not include the parsonages, and by other omissions and subtractions, he pared down his estimate to the very lowest amount. An average value of £30 would be nearer, though not fully up to the truth. The total annual income, therefore, which the clergy derive from this source is near a quarter of a million.

The revenues that have been appropriated to the support of chapels of ease, form another item of clerical emolument. They have been computed at about £100,000 annually; perpetual curacies being included under the denomination of chapels of ease.

The State has thus munificently provided an annual income, amounting to nearly nine millions, for the ostensible purpose of securing the religious instruction and edification of the people. It is distributed amongst the clergy for their performance of public religious ministrations; their respective portions are salaries received from the State as its stipendiaries, and these salaries constitute the direct remuneration for the services which they render. But there are various other sources of emolument to which, as functionaries of the National Church, they have access, which must be taken into account in order to form a correct estimate of the actual amount of ecclesiastical revenue. There are many posts of distinction and of substantial pecuniary advantage, created by zealous adherents of the Church, whose voluntary efforts for the propagation of their peculiar tenets have not been paralyzed by the deadening influence of an establishment, and who, having had the burden of supporting their own sect shifted from themselves upon others, were at full liberty to devote what they thought right to bestow for religious purposes, to the erection of new clerical preferments. There are lectureships, for instance, supported by

endowments or by voluntary subscriptions amongst parishioners. These are about three hundred and fifty in number, and augment the incomes of the clergy by £50,000. There are also chaplaincies in connexion with public institutions, corporate bodies, commercial companies, and embassies; besides which there are army and navy chaplains: the cost of the latter alone is at the present about £14,000 a year. There are also the domestic chaplaincies of the nobility and gentry, and the entire amount which flows through these channels into the ecclesiastical exchequer may be fairly put down at £25,000. It should not be forgotten, in speaking of these minor sources of profit to the clergy, that wherever emolument is attached to the discharge of the duties of a secretary, trustee, or librarian, these gentlemen usually contrive to secure their own appointment to the post.

The public charities next demand attention, as they have largely contributed to the maintenance of Church ascendancy, and have considerably augmented, by their funds, the ecclesiastical revenue. Many of them were founded before the Reformation, with the benevolent design of providing sound education for the poorer classes. A large number date their origin from the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The property belonging to charities and religious houses was applied, according to the provisions of a statute of Edward VI., to the endowment of grammar and other schools; and private individuals, stimulated by laudable zeal for the education of the people, devoted considerable property to similar purposes. A desire to increase the influence, and ensure the complete supremacy, of the Church, imparted a strong sectarian tinge to all the foundations of that period, whether private or public. No one was eligible to the mastership of a grammar, or, indeed, of any school, without a bishop's license, and the religious instruction imparted was required to be in all cases accordant with the principles of the Church established. And so it continues down to the present time. According to the form of the ordinary's license, the masters of these foundations must subscribe "to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to the three articles of the thirty-sixth canon of 1603, and to all things contained in them;" as well as "a declaration of conformity to the liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland as is now by law established." These declarations and subscriptions being indispensable, the masters have usually been clergymen, and whatever educational advantages were to be obtained in connexion with these schools, have been enjoyed exclusively by members of the Established Church. Indeed, the whole administration of these charities has fallen into the hands of the clergy, who have effected the complete appropriation of their various endowments to their own use. Always reserving for themselves posts of honour and emolument, they have filled the inferior situations with their subordinates, and have made the patronage arising from these institutions subservient to selfish and sectarian purposes.

It is well known that the public confidence which entrusted these charities to clerical management has been flagrantly abused; with this point, however, we have at present no concern. What we wish to insist on now, is, that we are fully warranted in considering these schools as an integral portion of the establishment from the intimate connexion with it which they sustain; and that these funds consequently may be fairly regarded as a part of the revenue of the Church. The endowments for education yield a total income of not less than £1,500,000 per annum. The incomes of the universities, grammar-schools, and minor public charities, are all comprised in this estimate, which has been formed, as far as practicable, according to the published reports of the Commissioners of "Inquiry concerning the Charities in England and Wales for the Education of the Poor," whose labours were brought to a close in 1837. Of this enormous sum, it is computed that fully one-third is consumed in clerical salaries, while the remainder, instead of providing, according to the original design, instruction for the poor alone, supplies cheap education for the sons of the aristocracy and the middle classes who are members of the Established Church. If the Government and the Church had shown any disposition to restore these ample endowments to their equitable uses, the new born zeal evinced by both for popular education would have possibly excited less suspicion and alarm. The following extract from "The Black Book of England," published by Michell in the course of 1847, demonstrates the sacerdotal character of the universities:—

The total number of fellows at Oxford is 557; at Cambridge, 431. They are all, we believe, within determinate periods (the terms varying in different colleges) after commencing master of arts, required to take priests' orders; all the colleges being founded, more or less, on the principle of sacerdotal fellowship. This part of the system is important to Dissenters, who, with reason, complain that they are excluded from the national education. Supposing that the existing barrier of subscription were removed, it would only admit them to the vain and empty honour of taking degrees; the solid and substantial reward of fellowships would be out of their reach, by reason of the obligation to be in holy orders. . . . That which constantly fixes the attention in the present government and educational system of the national universities, is the predominance of ecclesiastical authority. A kind of theocracy governs in both universities. All the directive power, both at Oxford and Cambridge, appears to be vested in clergy men; or, at least, in those who have taken theological degrees.

As to the revenues of Oxford and Cambridge, the author says:—

In common with all ancient endowments, they have been augmented in value by the extraordinary progress of the nation in wealth and productive industry. What the amount may be has never been officially communicated, but a very important statement on the subject was made at Newcastle to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by the Rev. H. L. Jones, M.A., and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

According to this gentleman's statement, the following are the incomes of the two universities:—Oxford, £283,998; Cambridge, £457,005; the total, £741,003.

But all this does not satisfy ecclesiastical rapacity. Parliamentary grants, town assessments, and church-building acts, are other sources of plentiful supply, which it has managed to open up, but which we now merely enumerate, as we wish to bring this dry investigation to a close, and must not altogether omit the consideration of Church-rates—a portion of ecclesiastical income which is, and has ever been, a fruitful source of parochial strife and clerical oppression. It is applied to defray the expenses of keeping the churches and chapels in repair, and of the public worship therein, and, until lately, could not be raised in any parish, unless laid by a majority of the parishioners. The precise period when the levy of this tax became matter of general obligation, it is impossible to determine; but its imposition supplies additional evidence of the fraudulent and encroaching spirit by which the clerical body has been uniformly actuated. In the original distribution of tithes, provision was made for the very purposes for which this tax is raised. The clergy were formerly entitled to only one-third of the tithes, and the remainder was to be applied in equal proportion to the repairs of churches, and to the support of the poor. Though this division soon ceased to be insisted on, there is abundant proof of its being regarded as obligatory during the whole period of Papal authority. At the Reformation, the clergy were allowed to appropriate the entire tithes to themselves, and the Legislature shifted upon the laity the burdens of supporting the poor and repairing the churches. With respect to the latter burden, however, the laity were empowered to decide whether, in any particular instance, a rate should be levied or not; and in all cases, the majority of the votes of rate-paying parishioners was essential to the validity of the rate. This right of refusing a rate was generally supposed to belong to the majority, until the late decision of Lord Denman, which, unless reversed by higher authority, leaves the parishioners no option but to allow themselves to be taxed to an amount necessary for the current expenditure. A minority, it would seem, may insist on laying the requisite rate. And now as to the aggregate amount of this tax. When Lord Althorp proposed, in 1834, to charge the consolidated fund with £250,000, to meet the expenses of repairing the parish churches and chapels merely, he stated, that the amount of Church-rates annually levied was about £600,000. In the year ending Easter, 1839, the total amount of rates and monies received by churchwardens was £506,812, of which £363,103 was derived from Church-rates alone. The remainder was made up from the proceeds of estates, mortuary or burial fees, pews, and sittings, and other sources. We may state this tax, therefore, as amounting to half a million sterling.

We have now brought our inquiries to a termination. We have scrupulously guarded against all wilful exaggeration and misstatement. We have diligently examined all sources of information within our reach, and by a careful collation of authorities have endeavoured to attain as great accuracy as the nature of the subject allows, and now deliberately record our conviction that the annual revenue of the Established Church of England and Wales exceeds ten millions sterling.

This statement, it is true, is not supported by any special declaration of the clergy, and Parliamentary returns may be adduced in partial contradiction of it; nevertheless, we are ready to abide by it, and avow our unhesitating assurance of its substantial correctness. Nay, more—we are convinced that a thorough acquaintance with the whole system of ecclesiastical exactions would warrant our assigning to them a larger amount. We are quite aware that it has not the concurrent testimony of popular statistical books, or of dictionaries of general reference. But it should be remembered that the compilers of these works, instead of instituting rigid inquiries for themselves, have implicitly adhered to the early Parliamentary reports on the subject, as though they had been in concert with the clergy to perpetuate the deception which, by means of dishonest returns, they have practised on the nation.

Before taking leave of the question, we must remind our readers of the important bearing it has on the healthy condition of a Christian church. The accumulation of such enormous wealth in the hands of any religious body is utterly inconsistent with the preservation of spiritual power or purity. It is an ancient observation, that "when religion brings forth wealth, the daughter devours the mother;" and in the history of every Church which has attained to any high degree of pecuniary prosperity, this has been abundantly verified. A Church encumbered with riches loses its spirituality, and grows wanton, as scope is afforded for the exercise of its perverted powers. Preferring gain to godliness, it becomes unscrupulous in the pursuit of wealth; and when it has made ample provision for the flesh, it is certain to fulfil the lusts thereof.

The present condition of the Established Church furnishes a melancholy illustration of the power of wealth to paralyze and corrupt the moral and religious sensibilities. Its immense endowments have been preserved by a succession of dishonourable compromises, which have utterly divested it even of the shadow of spiritual independence. It



has bartered its birthright of freedom, and is reduced to a state of miserable servitude. Strangers to its communion—nay, the enemies of its faith—are competent to legislate on its affairs. Whether it be because of its incapacity for correction, or its rooted indisposition to reform, the business of rectifying its internal disorders has devolved altogether on the State. 'It is true,' says the Rev. Francis Close, in his 'Lectures on the Present State of Parties in the Church of England,' 'that the progress of political events has placed the Church in a most anomalous position in many respects, and laid her open to the charge of Brastianism, or subjection to the secular arm of the State, and its undue interference in spiritual things. Destitute of convocation and synod, the Church has, strictly speaking, no power of internal correction, improvement, or legislation.' And in such a state of helpless impotency, he would allow the Church to remain. But why, we would ask, does no indignant protest against this vile subjection proceed from those who are sensible of the evils that flow from it? Why do the occasional lamentations of pious Evangelicals issue in no vigorous and resolute effort for the redemption of the Church from civil bondage? Our answer is, the State has woven around them a golden web, from the meshes of which they cannot extricate themselves. By profuse liberality it has reconciled them to their servitude, and has even made them regard with complacency the fetters by which they are bound. In a word, the State has been munificent, and they are manageable. Thus, excessive endowment saps whatever devotion to truth may be in the Church, and spreads over it a thick incrustation of secularism, beneath which the generous spirit of self-sacrifice is blighted, and the moral sentiments are benumbed and deadened. This is probably the most pernicious influence which State connexion exerts on the Church.

In estimating the amount of property which the State would have at its disposal in the event of the dissolution of its connexion with the Church, we should of course leave out of account church-rates, as well as surplice-fees and Easter-offerings; the former of which are contingent on a law which would then be abrogated, while the others would be matters of internal ecclesiastical arrangement, and come now within our cognizance only on the ground of their being compulsory. Making these deductions, there would remain property available for State purposes of the annual value of eight millions sterling.

In conclusion, we observe that an investigation into the nature of Church property would be requisite to the complete justification of the views presented in the previous inquiry. We have dealt with it as public property, of which the State is the real proprietor, and which it may legitimately apply, whenever it deems expedient, to any purposes within the range of civil administration. In vindication of this doctrine, high parliamentary authority might be adduced. But it is worthy of a separate consideration, in order to demonstrate that the movement in favour of Church and State separation, to which we are pledged, does not involve the slightest disregard of the rights of property. Meanwhile, we commend to the careful perusal of our readers, a brief but satisfactory discussion of the subject, in a tract on 'Church Property,' from the pen of the Rev. John Howard Hinton, published by the British Anti-State-Church Association.

#### THE WESLEYAN AGITATION.

##### REPLY OF THE EXPELLED MINISTERS TO THE CONFERENCE.

The Wesleyan Conference having published "Proceedings of Conference in reference to recent Important Decisions and Acts of Discipline," the expelled ministers have come forth with a voluminous reply, closing with the following appeal:—

"The case, as between the Wesleyan Conference on the one hand, and Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, jun., on the other hand, is now before the public. The public must give its verdict. We confidently appeal to the public. It is a question of facts and of principles. In the principles, as they bear upon the rights of conscience—on the Lordship of Christ in his Church—on the independence of individuals as associated in collective or corporate bodies—on the freedom of the press—on the civil liberties of the nation—on the claims of men to have a fair trial before any judicial sentence is pronounced on them—on the iniquity and danger of introducing, under a Protestant form, the Inquisition into the British realms; in these principles the public is deeply interested. Our case rests on facts. Will these facts be denied? Have we had a fair trial? Has the Conference expelled one of us on mere suspicion, and the other two because we will not be parties to his illegal expulsion? Is not the course of questioning men with a view to criminate themselves, if it be supposed that they have any connexion with the 'Fly-sheets,' contrary to the spirit of British law, abhorrent to every lover of justice, novel in the history of Methodism, calculated to make every preacher a spy, to convert the annual assembly of Christian ministers into an occasion of mutual, endless, and malignant recrimination, at variance with the notes of John Wesley, a part of the standard writings of the body, and, above all, a manifest violation of the law of the Son of God? Had any fault, had even the most flagitious crime, been proved against them, could a severer penalty have been inflicted? If any of them had been proved to be the writer of the condemned, but unrefuted, 'Fly-sheets,' would he have deserved this severe infliction of judicial punishment? What! Would that man have deserved the treatment of a reverend defaulter of public funds? Is it right, that whilst

Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, jun., are gibbeted before the public, and held up to general indignation in the Minutes of 1849, on mere suspicion, or because of mere contumacy, the Rev. J. S. Stamp, proved guilty of lying, drunkenness, and theft, is not, by one observation or remark, brought into public view? The truth is, the less said about him the better. John S. Stamp is one of the public men whom the 'Fly-sheets' charge with irregular courses. John S. Stamp is one of the public men in whom the 1,100 signers of the Test have 'undiminished confidence.' John S. Stamp is one of the men whom the Conference delighteth to honour, and of whose honour there can be no doubt, until his defalcations amount to so overwhelming a sum that they can no longer be concealed. John S. Stamp! How invaluable is the Declaration, with its more than eleven hundred signatures attached! For John S. Stamp's signature figures away among them. It was as good as any until his defalcations were made known. It was supposed to be made with a good conscience until his delinquencies came to light. There is one blacksheep, at any rate, on that list; is there more? His signature was intended to cover over his own delinquencies. Is this the case with others? When he affixed his signature, is it not well known, that some of his co-signers were aware that he could not sign it honestly, but was doing his best to gull the public, to prevent examination where inquiry would be fatal? Again, we ask, is this the case with other signers of the Osbornian Test? The facts of the case, as stated by each party, are now before the public. Let the public judge. If the verdict of liberal, intelligent, and pious men be against us, let them rally round the Conference, and sustain it in its unprecedented course of action. If, on the contrary, enlightened, virtuous, godly men, are of opinion that our expulsion is unjust, and that a system allowing so unrighteous a procedure must undergo great changes, or cease to be one of the agencies that shall exist in an age auspicious for liberty, then let the public express, without hesitancy, its opinion, demand the rescinding of laws at variance with individual freedom, and call for such changes in the constitution of Methodism as will at once allow the people a fair and full voice in the Connexion, and secure them from the disgrace which priestly domination is throwing upon the name."

##### PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

(From the Wesleyan Times.)

In the Wesleyan Times of the 3rd inst. there appeared a list of forty circuits which had published resolutions favourable to the cause of Methodist Reform through our columns. We have now to add twenty-one more, consisting of the following:—Launceston, Swaffham, Cromford, Salisbury, Brigg, Blythe, Wisbeach, Liverpool (North), North Shields, Sunderland, Market Harborough, Holmfirth, Airdrie, Birmingham, Derby, St. Columb, Chesterfield, Manchester, Newport (Mon.), North Walsham, Harrogate.

We have now the opinions of over sixty circuits in condemnation of the recent Conference. The points on which the greatest stress is laid in their respective resolutions are these—the restoration of the expelled ministers, the repeal of the law of 1835, the appointment of an independent committee of laymen, with full authority to examine into the financial affairs of the Connexion, the convocation of an aggregate meeting of delegates to consider the present crisis, the introduction of lay representatives into the Conference, and the throwing open of that assembly to reporters from the press and to the Wesleyan community. Such, so far as can be gathered from the published resolutions of the sixty circuits which have already appeared, are the points at which it is deemed of the most urgent importance to aim. On a comparison with the manifesto of the expelled ministers, and our own supplementary declaration, it will be seen that there is the most exact concurrence of judgment between the people and their providential leaders.

The state of public feeling throughout the Connexion is well calculated to stimulate the exertions of the Corresponding Committee. They have but to avail themselves promptly of the general indignation and excitement in order to produce a deep and wide impression. We are quite certain that they will lose no time in making all needful preparations. There is nothing like striking while the iron is hot. Let there be as little delay in convening the meeting of delegates as is compatible with completeness of arrangement. . . . The people are in no temper to be satisfied with trivial concessions. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that the time has come when the statute-book of modern Methodism must be thoroughly revised, and even the constitution of its legislative chamber undergo essential reform. We own, for our part, that, as yet, we are not satisfied that the introduction of lay-delegates into the Conference, is universally desired; but we have no doubt that nothing less than this will give satisfaction to a considerable portion at least of the societies. We are quite certain, moreover, that when generally demanded it will be conceded. Till then, however, all partial demands for it will be answered as heretofore, by the assertion of insuperable legal obstacles. Now, the simple truth is, that no such obstacles exist, and it will be one very important part of the committee's duty, if advised that it will be expedient to recommend the aggregate meeting to make a stand for the introduction of lay delegates into the Conference to demonstrate that the Deed of Declaration contains no clause more averse to such an alteration than to the swamping of the legal Hundred by extending the privilege of voting in certain important cases to the fourteen-year men, to say nothing of giving all other preachers in full con-

nexion a vote on ordinary questions, thereby reducing the Hundred to the condition of a mere court of registration, without any choice but to endorse the decisions of their brethren at large.

**CHURCH-RATES AT SOUTHAMPTON.**—It looks as if church-rates were nearly doomed in Southampton. At two different polls, lately taken in the parish of St. Lawrence, they were refused; and in the important parish of St. Mary, a motion for collecting the amount required, by voluntary contributions was carried by a majority of 38 to 15.—*Hants Independent.*

**CHURCH-RATES AT BRIGHTON.**—The Brighton bench were occupied several hours, on Thursday, in hearing summonses which had been issued against about a dozen defaulters in the payment of the last church-rate at Brighton. Vestries at Brighton have, on several occasions, refused, by large majorities, to make rates for the repairs of, and celebration of divine worship in, the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Peter, the only two in Brighton not supported by endowments or pew rents; and in December, 1847, a motion having issued from the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester, commanding the churchwardens to convene a vestry meeting and make a rate, a meeting was held, but the attempt to vote a rate met with no better success than on previous occasions. The proposal to make a rate was negatived by a majority of about two to one; whereupon the Rev. H. M. Wagner, vicar, who presided as chairman, declared that the votes against the rate were illegal and thrown away, and that therefore the rate was legally carried. Since that period, about two-thirds of the rate have been collected, and the defendants, on Thursday, were some of those who still continued their refusal to pay. Mr. E. Cornford supported the rate; the defendants had engaged Mr. Boykett, a London attorney. The motion was put in, the notice of meeting, the holding of the meeting, the making of the rate by the minority, and the demand and refusal to pay having been proved, Mr. Boykett, who had unsuccessfully urged several objections of a technical character, declared the determination of his clients to dispute the validity of the rate should they be cited to appear in the Ecclesiastical Court; and he cited the cases of Hale v. Pollett, and Rex v. Selwood, to show that such declaration was all that was necessary to oust the magistrates of jurisdiction. The magistrates (Messrs. C. Carpenter, John Borrer, T. J. Bellamy, Bright Smith, and Montagu Scott) retired, and after deliberating about half-an-hour, announced their decision to be that the declaration of Mr. Boykett deprived them of jurisdiction.

**NEW CHURCHES.**—The twenty-ninth annual report of her Majesty's commissioners for building new churches was published on Saturday. The last report stated that 420 churches had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 464,008 persons, including 267,767 free seats, appropriated to the use of the poor. The commissioners now have to report that twenty-nine churches have, by the aid of grants from the funds placed at their disposal, been completed at various places throughout England, in which accommodation has been provided for 19,265 persons, including 13,309 seats for the use of the poor. Thus, in the whole, 449 churches have now been completed, and provision therein made for 483,273 persons, including 281,076 free seats for the poor. Twenty-one new churches are now in course of erection, and plans for the building of twenty-two more have been approved. The remainder of the report refers to matters of local detail.

**PURGATORY TAUGHT BY THE "ENGLISH CHURCHMAN."**—In a review of a book entitled, "Discourses on the Life of Christ," by the Rev. W. De Burgh, the English Churchman says:—"We do not agree with the author, where he maintains that believers go directly to heaven after death. It is well known that Bishop Pearson, and indeed all our sound divines, are of the opposite opinion!"

**REV. CYPRIAN RUST.**—The conversion of the Rev. Cyprian Rust, of Colchester, from the principles adopted by the Baptist body to those of the Established Church, has for some time past been a subject of conversation. He has now entirely withdrawn from the congregation in Eld-lane, and, having united himself in communion with the Church of England, is preparing for the assumption of holy orders.

**LORD BROUGHAM.**—The following is an account of Brougham Chapel by a correspondent of the *Carlisle Journal*:—"Having a wish to see this chapel, which I had not been in since I left Penrith, thirty-nine years ago, great was my astonishment to find it metamorphosed from a plain white-washed chapel to a tabernacle, all glorious within: with sardonyx, topaz, jasper, sapphire, emerald, amethyst, agate, onyx, beryl, chrysolite, and carbuncles set in gold, with a new ceiling blazoned with heraldic devices of all colours, which dazzled sight for a time and bewildered my understanding; to these were added carved oak seats, high arm-chairs at the altar, high candlesticks, and many more high things I cannot name. But the greatest curiosity, and which most attracted my attention—not unmingled with feelings of disgust—was a new reading-desk, fitted up very lately, and which you tell us was cast at Carlisle. Of the various articles I ever beheld introduced into a chapel belonging to Protestants, this excels them all—a winged bull, a winged eagle, a winged lion, and a winged man, support its base; and base supporters they are. What on earth have such things to do in a Christian church in the nineteenth century? They would have been all right in the land of Egypt 500 years before the birth of Christ, when stone-worship was common among the unenlightened heathens. But this is not all. The congregation is



solicited by an inscription around the desk to 'Pray for the soul of John de Burgham.' When did the gentleman live? This ought first to be ascertained; because, if he never lived, he had no soul to pray for. Was he a saint or a sinner? A sinner, no doubt, by asking people to pray for him so late on. It is common in our Church, at this day, to require the prayers of the congregation for the sick and the afflicted, and it was also common to inscribe such things on tombs as 'Pray for the soul of John de Burgham' before the establishment of the Protestant religion; but, though the Romanists still pray for the dead, it is not permitted in our Church."

**THE GORHAM CASE.**—The appeal in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter is expected to be heard by the Judicial Council about the end of the year. In addition to the usual law lords, including Lords Brougham and Campbell, but excluding the Lord Chancellor, as being the presenter to the living, and thereby an interested party, there will be summoned, it is said, both the archbishops and a few of the bishops. The general opinion continues to be, that the judgment of the Court of Arches will be fully confirmed. There is another proceeding going on—that in the Court of Queen's Bench, under the title of the Queen v. the Bishop of Exeter, the object of which is to compel the right rev. prelate to institute Mr. Gorham to the living in question. This will be tried, it is understood, at Nisi Prius, at the next Exeter assizes. Should it be decided against the Bishop, an appeal will then be instituted to the Twelve Judges; and should that result in a similar issue, it will then be carried to the House of Lords. Thus it may be a long time before the case is finally decided; and all this while Mr. Gorham is deprived of his living, as well as subjected to heavy legal expenses.—*Oxford Herald.*

**REFUSAL TO MARRY UNCONFIRMED PERSONS.**—The Rev. J. Irvine, vicar of Leigh, Lancashire, has, for some time, refused to marry, or to publish the banns of marriage between unconfirmed persons! In a recent case, an appeal having been made to the Bishop of Manchester, his lordship directed the vicar to publish the banns, with which he has complied, but he has intimated his intention of instituting proceedings under Canon lix., against the young woman, her father, and her brother, for neglecting confirmation! Another clergyman has been indicted for refusing, on the same illegal grounds, to marry two parties, whose banns had been published before the board of guardians; and his trial for misdemeanour is expected to take place at the next Liverpool Assizes. The spirit of insubordination seems to have seized upon the clergy. We may well exclaim, What next?—*Patriot.*

**DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The Methodists in the United States, including the Church north and south, and those denominated Protestant, number in their body 1,178,626 members. The Protestant portion number but 83,600 of this large aggregate. The number of Methodist Churches is not reported in the tables from which these statistics are compiled. The number of ministers in the episcopal portion of this body is 5,080. The Baptists, including the regular, anti-mission, free-will, and others, have 11,266 churches, 6,598 ministers, and 813,921 members. The Presbyterians, old school and new, have 1,027 churches, 3,264 ministers, and 334,453 members. The Congregationalists have 1,866 churches, 1,912 ministers, and 193,093 members. The Episcopalians have 1,192 churches, 1,404 ministers, and 67,550 members. Here are 212 more ministers than churches. The Lutherans have 1,452 churches, 599 ministers, and 149,626 members. The Associate, Reformed, Cumberland, and other Presbyterians, together with Reformed Dutch and German Reformed Churches, have 2,052 churches, 2,091 ministers, and 241,740 members. The Roman Catholics have 907 churches, 917 ministers, and 1,199,700 members. The Unitarians have 244 churches. The number of ministers and members not reported; but the number of ministers is doubtless as large as the number of churches, if not larger. If the churches contain, on an average, as many as the Orthodox Congregational Churches, the aggregate number would be 27,532. The number of churches of these several denominations, exclusive of Methodists, which are not reported, is 21,981. Allowing the Methodists 10,000 churches, the whole number would be about 33,000. The whole number of ministers in these denominations is 22,808, and the whole number of members of churches 4,197,141. Supposing the population of the United States to be 20,000,000, it would give one professor of religion to every five of the population—not including the children, one to three and a fraction. How many of these professors of religion are not possessors we may not presume to say, but undoubtedly the Omniscient One would make a very material deduction. The Baptists have the largest number of churches and ministers. The Catholics have the largest number of members. The Methodists have the largest number among the Protestant denominations. The Old School Presbyterians have 725 more churches than the New School, 162 more ministers, and 23,953 more members. The Old and New School Presbyterians together have 2,160 more churches than the Congregationalists, 1,652 more ministers, and 141,360 members.—*Presbyterian Advocate.*

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE.**—The extensive quadrangle formed in Buckingham Palace by the erection of the east wing is, by the express command of her Majesty, to be entirely covered with india-rubber paving, which prevents the noise of rumbling wheels. The quadrangle contains ample room for the inspection of a squadron of horse or a battalion of infantry.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. CAMPBELL, M.A.**—The removal of this gentleman from Stockton has been cause of regret to all who have had the privilege of his acquaintance, or who have observed his varied and benevolent efforts to promote the advancement and well-being of his fellow-townsmen. No one who has taken any interest in the elevation of his species, can have failed to notice Mr. Campbell's indefatigable labours to promote that glorious object, for to every institution having that end in view—religious, benevolent, literary, scientific, or educational—he has rendered his valuable assistance. His fellow-townsmen, having not altogether lost sight of this, considered it their duty to present Mr. Campbell with some mark of their esteem on the occasion of his removal from Stockton; and, accordingly, a subscription for the purpose was set on foot, the originators of it keeping in view more the number of subscribers than the amount of subscriptions, knowing that this would best testify the real respect of the town. A public tea-party was held in the Temperance Lodge-room, on Monday evening, the 10th instant, for the purpose of presenting the testimonial, when a numerous and highly-respectable company sat down to tea. W. Skinner, Esq., occupied the chair, and the company embraced members of every denomination in the town, including Churchmen, Wesleyans and other Methodists, members of the Society of Friends, Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, as well as Congregationalists, of which latter body Mr. Campbell is a minister. The Chairman introduced the business of the meeting by explaining the reasons of it, and his regret, on behalf of the meeting, at Mr. Campbell's removal. The testimonial, unfortunately, could not be presented, owing to its not having arrived. A very elegantly bound polyglot Bible, in nine different languages, of the value of ten guineas, was ordered, but just now could not be obtained. The Chairman had, therefore, to apologize for the circumstance, and to present Mr. Campbell with the best wishes and kindest sympathies and regrets of the meeting, while he promised that, as soon as it could be obtained, the testimonial should be forwarded to Mr. Campbell. The reverend gentleman, with great feeling, replied in an eloquent speech, expressing his gratitude for the handsome token he had virtually received; and addresses, all expressive of one feeling of respect and esteem for Mr. Campbell, and regret at his loss, were delivered by the Revs. W. Leng and J. Caldwell, of Stockton; the Rev. C. Bingley, of Middlesborough; and Messrs. J. Whalley, J. Laidler, and R. Williamson, of Stockton.

**DEPARTURE OF THE REV. DR. BOAZ AND MRS. BOAZ.**—On Monday evening week, the Rev. Dr. Boaz and Mrs. Boaz embarked on board the beautiful ship the "Queen," Captain Donald Macleod, bound for Calcutta; and on Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock, sailed out of Portsmouth Harbour, all well, with a fair wind. The Doctor and his lady were accompanied on board by a party of friends. We have received the following letter from Dr. Boaz, dated, At Sea, September 11th, 1849:—"Sir,—Will you oblige me with a brief space in the *Nonconformist*, to tender my best thanks to the many Christians at whose hands I have experienced kindness during my sojourn in Britain. For the generous conduct of my friends, I return them my most sincere and hearty thanks; for their welfare and happiness I offer my most fervent prayers. I have been obliged to leave Britain about a month or six weeks earlier than I had intended; this will prevent my corresponding with the friends who take a special interest in my movements, and especially in the prosperity of the College. To complete all the objects connected with the College, we need about £400. Several friends have kindly promised to aid the College fund; others design to offer books, instruments, and other things. I should feel greatly obliged if such friends would at once forward their gifts and donations to the Secretaries of the London Missionary Society, Blomfield-street. Boxes will be shipped for the College next month. And now, dear friends, I am on the mighty ocean, on my way to India. Adieu. The Lord be with you, and bless you with all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus. Pray for me; pray for India; pray for the conversion of the world to Jesus. This is the last request of yours truly, THOMAS BOAZ."

**BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.**—The recognition of the Rev. B. Backhouse, as pastor of the church and congregation assembling at Duke's-alley Chapel, Bolton, took place on Wednesday, September 12, 1849. The morning service was opened by the Rev. Lawson Brown, M.A., of Mawdesley-street Chapel, Bolton. The Rev. Dr. Raffles delivered the introductory discourse, and proposed the questions to minister and people. The Rev. J. Sutcliffe, of Ashton-under-Lyne, offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan delivered the charge to the minister. The Rev. F. Skinner, of the United Presbyterian Church, Blackburn, concluded the service. In the evening, at half-past six, the Rev. J. L. Poore, of Salford, conducted the devotional services. The Rev. James Griffin, of Manchester, preached the sermon to the people. The Rev. D. Nimmo, of Bolton, closed the services of the day. The Rev. Messrs. Thorburne, of Bury; — Pearce, of Pendleton; — Feaston, of Wootton-under-Edge; and — Etheridge (Baptist), of Bolton, also took part in the engagements of the day.

**BRUNSWICK CHAPEL, MILE-END ROAD.**—On Friday evening last, September 14, the Rev. J. Everett, one of the expelled ministers from the Wesleyan Conference, preached at Brunswick Chapel, Mile-end

Road, to a congregation of not less than 1,200 people. The Rev. Mr. Dunn opened the service by reading and prayer. In the course of the sermon, several allusions were made to the recent unjustifiable proceedings of the Conference. A collection was made amounting to upwards of £17.

**HORBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.**—This new chapel was opened on Thursday with a morning and an evening service. The Rev. Dr. Harris preached in the morning to a very numerous and respectable auditory; and in the evening, when Mr. Stoughton preached, the chapel was crowded. Between the services, an elegant cold collation was provided by the liberality of the committee, for the ministers and other friends present, under a spacious tent, the ground being floored for the occasion. No toasts were given; but the Rev. Dr. Harris, who presided, having first in suitable terms proposed as a sentiment the health of her Majesty, called upon the Rev. Mr. Harrison (of Camden-town), the Rev. Mr. Tidman, the Rev. W. Brock, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Morison, and Mr. Josiah Conder, successively to address the meeting. The admirable good taste and propriety, as well as hospitality, with which the whole was conducted, were in strict harmony with the occasion, and afforded to all who participated in it the most lively gratification. The pulpit was on Sunday occupied by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Lancashire College, the former pastor of Hornton-street Chapel. Next Lord's-day, the Rev. James Hamilton, of Regent-square Chapel, has engaged to preach.

**THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.**—The negotiations for the occupation, by Mr. Noel, of Mr. Mortimer's chapel, Gray's Inn-road, have been, we understand, brought to an unsuccessful termination, owing to legal difficulties. It appears that the chapel is the property of Mr. Davenport, who, under a commission of lunacy, was declared some years ago incompetent to manage his own affairs. Now, as Mr. Davenport is an Episcopalian, the Court of Chancery will not sanction the transfer of the Chapel to a Dissenter, on the ground that, if Mr. Davenport were *compos mentis*, he would probably object to such transfer, the Court feeling bound not to do any act of which Mr. Davenport, in his right mind, might disapprove. It is now, we believe, very probable, that Mr. Noel will hereafter become the pastor of Mr. Harrington Evans' church, John-street, Bedford-row.—*Patriot.*

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN VENTILATION.**—At a time when cholera, with an appalling voice, calls the most earnest attention to house ventilation, and dreadful explosions and loss of life in mines demand no less anxious efforts to devise means for the prevention of these calamities, we have much satisfaction in anticipating that human residences may easily be supplied with a continual circulation of wholesome air, and the most dangerous subterranean works be preserved against accidents from foul currents or fire-damps. Dr. Chowne has enrolled a patent for Improvements in Ventilating Rooms and Apartments, of the perfect efficacy of which, we believe, there cannot be a doubt, and on a principle at once most simple and unexpected. Without going into details at present, we may state that the improvements are based upon an action in the syphon which had not previously attracted the notice of any experimenter; viz., that if fixed with legs of unequal length, the air rushes into the shorter leg, and circulates up, and discharges itself from the longer leg. It is easy to see how readily this can be applied to any chamber, in order to purify its atmosphere. Let the orifice of the shorter leg be disposed where it can receive the current, and lead it into the chimney (in mines, into the shaft), so as to convert that chimney or shaft into the longer leg, and you have at once the circulation complete. A similar air-syphon can be employed in ships, and the lowest holds, where disease is generated in the close berths of the crowded seamen, be rendered as fresh as the upper decks. The curiosity of this discovery is, that air in a syphon reverses the action of water, or other liquid, which enters and descends or moves down in the longer leg, and rises up in the shorter leg! This is now a demonstrable fact; but how is the principle to be accounted for? It puzzles our philosophy. That air in the bent tube is not to the surrounding atmosphere as water, or any heavier body, is evident; and it must be from this relation that the updraft in the longer leg is caused, and the constant circulation and withdrawal of polluted gases carried on. But be this as it may, one thing is certain—that a more useful and important discovery has never been made for the comfort and health of civilized man. We see no end to its application. There is not a sanitary measure suggested to which it may not form a most beneficial adjunct. There is not a hovel, a cellar, a crypt, or a black, close hole anywhere, that it may not cleanse and disinfect. We trust that no time will be lost in bringing it to the public test on a large scale, and we foresee no impediment to its being immediately and universally adopted for the public weal. We ought to remark that fires or heating apparatus are not at all necessary; and that, as the specification expresses it, "this action is not prevented by making the shorter leg hot whilst the longer remains cold, and no artificial heat is necessary to the longer leg of the air-syphon to cause this action to take place." [Extraordinary as this may appear, we have witnessed the experiments made in various ways, with tubes from less than an inch to nearly a foot in diameter, and we can vouch for the fact being perfectly demonstrated. Light gas does descend the shorter leg when heated, and ascend the longer leg, where the column of air is much colder and heavier! —Ed. L. G.]—*Literary Gazette.*



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE TERM "CHURCH"—ABSURD CONFUSION OF TERMS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I shall not occupy much of your valuable space, but as "A Consistent Nonconformist" writes professionally for information (although his tone and insinuations rather become the infallible judge than the humble inquirer), I venture to gratify his desire. "A little knowledge," if sometimes a dangerous thing, is also sometimes a great blessing. It would have saved your worthy correspondent a vast deal of unnecessary surprise, alarm, and honest indignation, and would have done good service to the excellent preachers to whom he refers, preventing the "stumbling" of the first, and sparing the second the mighty effort which he appears to have put forth to "shiver" and "scatter" the erroneous "assumption of a building as a church of Christ." I am happy to inform your correspondent that there is no mistake—that his censured brethren are not in "error"—that "the absurd confusion of terms" is all his own, and his coadjutors! I beg to assure him of the following things:—

First. That those who apply the term "church" to buildings are not under the influence of "pride, or a spirit of emulation, or a trimming, crooked, time-serving policy."

Second. That the New Testament was not written in English, and that, therefore, it can throw no light upon the meaning of the English word "church."

Third. That the word "church" does not mean the people, the congregation, &c.; but is derived from a Greek word signifying "of, or belonging to, the Lord."

Fourth. That the Greek word translated (improperly) by the word "church," no one has proposed to apply to buildings; but if even it were so applied, it would only follow the law of such words. "Synagogue" means assembly, yet in the New Testament it is constantly applied to the places in which the assemblies met.

Fifth. That nothing is more common than for the same word to be applied to the buildings, and to the persons who occupy them, as "house," "school," &c.]

Sixth. That in America, "church" is the common name of places of worship, in all denominations.

Seventh. That the word "chapel," as applied to places of worship, is ridiculous in its meaning, and popish in its origin.

I cannot close this letter without making a general remark or two. It would be well for all, before they deal in sharp rebukes or depreciating suspicions of their brethren, to take the trouble to inquire what are the reasons of their conduct, and to take heed not to fall into such ridiculous blunders as are frequently made by those who sympathize with your correspondent's views. And it would be well likewise if, in expressing their dissent and disapproval, they duly regarded their brethren's right to hold their own opinions, and follow their own practice. We talk much about independence, liberty, private judgment, voluntarism, and so forth, but our practice is very far beneath our profession.

In the same number of your paper in which the letter now referred to appeared, you find it necessary to protest against the "intolerance" (as shown towards yourself) of certain professed Nonconformists. Indeed, the evil seems to be growing in certain quarters. Men praise liberality till they think they are liberal—what is always in their mouths must surely be in their hearts. Alas! alas! uncharitableness and persecution are not the peculiar marks of any class or church. Their roots are in our fallen nature. They may exist under every form of opinion and profession. They are taught us in our infancy—

"Old daddy long-legs wouldn't say his prayers,  
Take him by the left leg, and throw him down stairs."

As it is customary to adopt a self-commendatory signature, I shall subscribe myself,

Yours very sincerely,

A DISCRIMINATING NONCONFORMIST.

September 13th, 1849.

## A HIGH COURT OF NATIONS FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—All the friends of peace admit that general and permanent international peace is to be brought about by the governments of different nations entering into negotiations and adopting measures for the securing of this high end. We will now suppose that commissioners appointed by such governments have met to devise means to secure such a result. The question, and the only question of fundamental interest, which presents itself to their consideration, is, How can questions in difference between nations—questions which will and must arise, be disposed of, so as to prevent a resort to arms? In entering into negotiation for this end, all the parties concerned consent and choose that all such questions shall be adjusted in perfect accordance with the principles of pure international law and justice. The question to be determined is, What measures shall be recommended to the nations for the accomplishment of this end? What tribunal of arbitration shall be recommended for the adjustment of such questions? Two, and only two, measures present themselves. The first is that of ARBITRATION, waiting till the occasion arises, and then selecting the arbitrators with special reference to the particular case to be adjudicated upon. Against this measure all the objections which I have before presented lie, and many others that might be adduced. The gravest questions ever submitted to human adjudication pertaining to law and justice would be decided without a previous profound study of the grave principles on the right application of which the proper decision of all such questions depends. We should have a mere jury to decide great questions of law and fact, without a judge to decide what the law is. The decision of no one case could be cited or referred to as a precedent for the decision of any subsequent and similar case, and no accumulating light by successive decisions would be thrown upon the nature and applications of international law. No tribunal can be continued if unadapted to the administration of such law.

The second method that commends itself to consideration, is the appointment, on the part of the nations

concerned, and upon principles easily agreed upon, of a permanent board of arbitration, or high court, it matters not by what name it is called, a board or high court, whose exclusive business it should be, after a careful and profound investigation of the laws of nations, of the various treaties existing between them, and of those great principles which underlie all relations existing between nations, and the particular duties growing out of those relations, to decide all questions in difference between those in accordance with the principles of international law and justice. No one can deny that such a tribunal would be permanently qualified to decide on the questions, and can we conceive of any other that would be thus qualified? It would embody the profoundest wisdom of the nations entering into the compact, because each nation would have the highest reasons for appointing its greatest and best minds in the departments of law and justice, as members of it. As this board would be permanent in its existence, its decisions, in particular cases, decisions acquiesced in by the nations concerned, would become precedents for the decision of future cases of a similar kind. Its successive decisions would throw a perpetually-accumulating light upon the laws and duties of nations, and the rights of man. As such a tribunal, also, would always assign its reasons for its decisions, and as those reasons would be "known and read," by the people of all the nations concerned, it would be a perpetual source of instruction to mankind, not only in respect to international, but universal, law and justice. Such a tribunal would also give rise to the profoundest treatises on the nature of treaties, the responsibilities involved in them, and upon the principles of international law. Such law would become what it is not now, a science. National governments, in creating such a tribunal for such a sacred end, and in inspecting its decisions, would, both by precept and example, teach their subjects to respect, with corresponding sacredness, the principles of law and justice in all their varied applications, individual and national. The ideas of law, right, and justice, would become what they ought to be, the great overshadowing ideas of universal humanity. Such are some of the general reasons for the creating of such a tribunal for the adjustment of international difficulties. A few reasons of a more specific nature must claim some attention.

1. Such a tribunal is very simple and practicable in its construction. The number of judges to be appointed by each nation entering into the compact could be easily agreed upon. The end for which it is created no one can mistake. The means by which it is to attain its end are equally obvious; to wit, a profound study and careful application of the principles of international law and justice.

2. It is the identical means found indispensable for the realization of the ideas of law and justice in all other relations. If courts whose exclusive business is a profound study and careful application of the principles of law and justice have been found indispensable to the realization of these ideas between individuals, why must not the same means be found equally indispensable to the accomplishment of some ends in respect to the infinitely higher interests of nations? If nothing but a court can properly represent individual and national law and justice, what else can adequately represent international law and justice?

3. The utmost confidence may safely be reposed in the action of such a tribunal, for the realization of its high ends. The highest wisdom of the nations concerned would, as we have seen, be embodied in it. Each case coming before it would be argued by the highest legal talent which the nations concerned could present. All its decisions would, consequently, be the result of the profoundest study, and most careful applications of the principle to be applied in the case.

The court itself, also, would be, in circumstances of all others conceivable, the most favourable to the rendering of decisions the most perfectly impartial. Being created for the consideration of one end, and that in itself so high and so sacred, and its own influence with the nations depending wholly upon its wisdom, impartiality, and integrity, the majority of the judges always belonging to nations having no immediate and personal concern in the case to be adjudicated upon, and those who do belong to such nations having, of all the others, the highest motives to perfect impartiality, since their characters would be more implicated, it is impossible for us to conceive of a tribunal whose decisions are so likely to be characterised by profound wisdom and perfect integrity and impartiality.

Courts of law are also, as a matter of fact, characterised by wisdom, carefulness, and integrity, in their adjudications, in proportion to the vastness of the interests pending upon their decisions. What might we not then expect of a court upon whose adjudications the interests of nations are pending?

4. In no other form of adjudication can such confidence be wisely reposed, for the obvious reason, that none other can, from the nature of the case, rest upon a profound knowledge, and consequent wise and careful application, of the great principles to be applied in such adjudication. To all minds capable of understanding the facts of the case, this statement must, as it appears to me, be self-evident. If, then, international adjudication ought to rest upon such knowledge and careful application—and who will deny that it ought?—but one expedient presents itself for the accomplishment of this result—the appointment of the board of arbitration, or high court, of which I am speaking.

5. The interests involved in international difficulties are too vast, and the questions involved in their adjudication are too complicated, to be left to accident for adjustment, as would be the case, as we have already seen, if the principle of arbitration be adopted for the accomplishment of this result. Who can doubt the truth of this statement?

6. The creation and sustaining of such a board, or high court, for such an end, would, as a matter of fact, lay a foundation sure and permanent for permanent and universal international peace. When nations freely consent to stand to each other in the relations of mutual justice, and when they have united in the adoption of means wisely adapted to perpetuate such relations, they will, of necessity, cease to be enemies. They will become united in the bonds of universal brotherhood. International jealousies will cease. The disposition to arm one against the other will be supplanted by mutual confidence and good-will. General disarmament will be the spontaneous result; and England, for example, at an expense of less than half a million sterling, will be relieved of an annual burden of taxation of more than 20

millions. Who will deny that all these results will follow from the adoption of this one simple and practicable mode of adjusting international difficulties?

And now, Sir, as you have kindly permitted me to speak thus freely on this important subject, will you have the additional kindness of permitting me, in another short article, to show what I regard as the great defect in what may be termed the American idea of a Congress of Nations—a congress implying a legislative body created for the purpose of defining the principles, and adjusting a system of international law, and a judiciary to adjudicate in conformity to such principles thus defined and systemized, upon questions in difference between nations. My object will be to show that a board of arbitration, or high court of nations, is needed, and that nothing else is. If this can be shown, as I am perfectly certain that it can be, the subject will be relieved at once of all the complicated and apparently impracticable difficulties with which it is now encumbered in the public mind.

Yours, with much esteem,

A. MAHAN.

## LODGING-HOUSES FOR TRAVELLERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In your valuable journal, some time ago, several appalling revelations were made of the being and doings in those dens of iniquity, the "lodging-houses for travellers," in the metropolis and other large towns. The Christian mind is saddened, and the heart sickened, with the multitude of facts continually coming to light, illustrative of the state of social degradation and misery, the hot-bed of crime of every kind, in which so large a proportion of our fellow-beings, at our very doors, are sunk—a state, in comparison of which, the life of the savage, be he Esquimaux or Terra-Fuegian, is almost innocence and happiness; and certainly there is no more productive nursery of vice and misery than these lodgings. In a recent number of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, I read some even worse details, from which I will only make two extracts:—

"In Orchard-street, Westminster, we visited a room, in which two persons could scarcely sleep habitually without losing their health, so small and ill-ventilated was it. Twenty often slept there, of all ages and sexes, on a large rug on the floor, without bedding, in a circle, with their feet in the centre, to make the most of the space! One Sunday afternoon, we descended into the kitchen of another lodging-house; it had no window, the door opened on a yard, the stench was scarcely endurable, for it was about dinner-time; about thirty beings were assembled, consisting of thieves, beggars, artisans out of work, runaway country lads, girls, musicians, women, babies, dogs, a cat, and in the yard, several pigs in a sty. All sorts of viands were being cooked, none very agreeable to the olfactory nerves; and to render the air more deleterious, a woman was making matches with sulphur in a corner." The landlord of this den carries on an extensive trade in furnishing stock-in-trade to beggars and vendors of all kinds; amongst others, spurious coin to the costermongers, to give in change to their customers.

It is true that for some years the energy of many philanthropic individuals has been directed to this crying evil, and two societies are now at work in opening refuges for tramps, as well as model lodging-houses, &c., for the more decent; but as yet, the number of such establishments is small, while there are between three and four thousand of the above-mentioned kind.

Should not more of the attention of Christian men be directed to this object, than has hitherto been given? The healthful portion of society is invaded on every side by the vice which is fostered in these haunts (the only dwelling, be it remembered, of vast numbers of the young of both sexes); and the moral and physical wretchedness to which they are nightly exposed revenges itself in covering our streets with beggars, thieves, and prostitutes. It appears to me, our Christian churches should turn their special regard to this work. How much might be done in rescuing immortal souls from destruction, as well as society from the burden of crime and misery which weighs so heavily on it, were each of our Dissenting churches in London, and other large towns, to open and superintend a house, in one of the poorest districts near them, combining lodgings for the more permanent inhabitant, and a refuge for the wanderer; such, for example, as that in Great Peter-street, Westminster. It is for casual lodgers, at 3d. per night, or 1s. 4d. per week, for all who are not filthy or drunk; and though professional thieves probably, and certainly persons in the last stage of destitution, occasionally sojourn there, nothing has ever been stolen, except two blankets, about eighteen months ago.

In some of these refuges, convenience is provided for the lodgers to cook their food; in others, an allowance of soup and bread is made to the more destitute in the morning before they go out; but in none does much pecuniary aid seem necessary after they are opened; and even the fitting of them up is so simple as to incur no large outlay. In the Great Peter-street, Westminster, Refuge, three old houses were turned into one, and well ventilated; it contains 117 inmates. The chief requisite is, that some of the men and women of our churches should give a little time to superintend the person or persons who have the charge of the house—and what is our Christianity worth, if it cannot produce so small a sacrifice of time and attention towards a work which is one special means of being the "salt of the land?"

In these home-works (as they may be called), which diffuse around a healing, purifying, elevating influence, that commends the religion of Jesus to all men, inasmuch as it is treading in his steps, Dissenters, in their collective capacity as churches, are behind many congregations in the Established Church, where there are a few pious, devoted persons. This should not be. Let us provoke one another unto love and good works.

I have taken the liberty of addressing these remarks (which have extended to greater length than I had intended) to you, as your journal stands pre-eminently distinguished for receiving any suggestion, however humble, which tends to advance the religious, moral, and social welfare of men.

I beg to subscribe myself,

My dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

London, Sept. 14.

G.

## MR. BUCKINGHAM'S RECENT WORK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read the review of my work on "Na-



tional Evils and Practical Remedies," as contained in your last number; and as I am aware that in most journals, this is a department which is assigned to other hands than those of the editor, I do not wish the observations that I feel it necessary to offer on that review, to be applied personally to yourself—though, officially, of course, your readers are accustomed to regard the contents of your pages as all your own, either by composition or adoption.

It has never been my habit to complain of any criticism on my opinions, or on the mode of stating them: as I am an advocate, in theory and practice, for the utmost liberty of discussion. But wherever there are either assertions or insinuations calculated to lower the estimation of my public character, and create unfavourable impressions as to my motives and objects, I feel it due to the cause of truth and justice, to interpose my remonstrance. Such a case occurs in the very opening paragraph of your reviewer's article, which, as it is very brief, and may not be in the hands of those who may read this, I beg leave to repeat—it is this:—

"There is an air of professional philanthropy, of egotism, and book-making, about this volume, unfortunate alike for the author and his work."

I do not myself quite comprehend the exact meaning of professional philanthropy, but the phrase is evidently a disparaging one, and so intended to be applied. Its most obvious interpretation will be, by nine readers out of ten, a pretended or mock philanthropy, with no reality in it, put on for the occasion, and not sustained by the general tenor of the writer's conduct through life. If that be the meaning intended to be conveyed, I appeal to those to whom that life is best known, whether the very cause of my being what your reviewer, and the world in general, call "an unsuccessful man"—(that is, a man who has not accumulated wealth for himself by his labours), has not been that my thoughts have been much more occupied with the promotion of the public interests than with the advancement of my own: and if this be professional philanthropy, I am not ashamed of the imputation.

As to egotism—the general acceptance of this term—is an unnecessary, intrusive, and uncalled-for dwelling on personal conduct, or personal qualities: and, as such, it is generally and deservedly in disrepute. But what is all autobiography but unavoidable egotism? No man can give an account of his own labours, without being egotistical in this sense: and some of the most agreeable and useful books in all languages are filled with this sort of egotism. But, in the present case, the reason for it was urgent—and this your reviewer has studiously kept out of sight. The novelty, not to say repulsiveness of the subject, led me to anticipate for my work the usual cry of "Utopianism," "visionary schemer," and other phrases which are repeated, parrot-like, by persons who will not give themselves the trouble to think of the subjects to which they apply them. To counteract such objections, it was both natural and legitimate that I should show that such cries had been often raised to projects of mine in former days, and that I had lived to see them nevertheless accomplished: and this was my only motive for my enumeration of but a few instances of the kind, for they might be doubled or trebled with ease. But even in stating his objections to this sort of egotism, your reviewer has been less accurate than a critic should be. He says:—"I predicted the abolition of slavery." I did no such thing. I stated that many years before the immediate abolition of slavery was recommended by its most zealous opponents, I had publicly advocated it, in the very heart of a slave colony, Trinidad, and that subsequently in England I had preceded the Anti-slavery Society itself in this view by nine years. Your reviewer again, says I "denounced the corn-laws, and they have been repealed." My preface contains not a word about the corn-laws—as others preceded me in that particular question—though years before its agitation, I had publicly advocated Free Trade in all commodities, while the corn-law repealers were content with it on a much more limited scale.

Lastly—the term "book-making" is used by your reviewer in a disparaging sense also, or else the "air" of it could not be "unfortunate for the author and his work." If it be meant that the book was a mere patch-work of other men's thoughts, chiefly made to sell and get profit by (and this is the disparaging sense in which the term book-making is generally received), I repudiate the insinuation. The work cost me more labour of thought and original composition, than any of my former publications—though written under greater difficulties and interruptions than any other; and the idea of profit on it was so far from my thoughts, that out of a very limited edition, more than a hundred copies have been sent gratuitously to the editors of the public journals—more than another hundred have been presented gratuitously to persons of rank and influence among the philanthropists of the day, in the hope of enlisting their sympathies in the subjects of which it treats—and it has been furnished at bare cost price (below even what is called trade price) to all mechanics' institutes, temperance societies, and working-men's associations, who were desirous of possessing it, but for whose funds its price was too high. I was prepared, at the outset, to give all my labour gratuitously, and spend or lose £100 in the distribution of the work besides: and this will be about the issue of the undertaking. If this be book-making, I consent to the application of the term: and if to act thus, be to incur the reproach of being "an unsuccessful man," I am equally willing to be so considered. But in the disparaging sense of the terms—in which your reviewer desired evidently that they should be taken and received by your readers, as he considered them to be "unfortunate for the author and his work"—I believe I am neither a mere professor of philanthropy without its practice, nor an egotist for the sake of exaggerating my own exploits, nor a book-maker, by getting together the labours of other men and vending them for my own profit.

Relying on your love of fair play and sense of justice to permit the insertion of this letter in your pages,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Dumfries, Sept. 8, 1849. J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

P.S. I cannot omit adverting to one serious misconception of your reviewer, as it is so likely to prejudice your readers especially against the book. It is that in which the reviewer states as the great error running through the book, that the State should do every thing: while it is the duty of Voluntaries to show, that while they deny the right of the State to feed, instruct, and employ the people, they do not forget the obligation of society to provide for every one of its members. The

error is the reviewer's, and not mine. I propose that the Model Town and Associated Community should be a perfectly voluntary and self-supporting society, without any aid from the State whatever, except a charter of incorporation, or an Act of Parliament, like any other joint-stock company: and that all its operations should proceed entirely on the voluntary system.

[We regret that Mr. Buckingham should have been wounded by remarks which we intended in perfect good feeling. We are desirous to remove the unfortunate impression upon his mind of what we wrote—the writing itself we cannot retract. We did not accuse him of professional philanthropy, nor of egotism, nor of book-making; but simply observed, that an appearance of those things hung about the book. We thought so—and think so still. We apprehend many others will think so; and that the author's letter will not tend to remove the impression. Nothing was further from our design, than to use the terms complained of in the sense attached to them. We distinctly gave Mr. Buckingham credit for sincere and consistent benevolence—distinctly acquitted him of interested motives. It may be that autobiography must be egotistical, and that Mr. Buckingham was obliged to preface his book by a memoir of its author; but in both cases, we think the necessity is an unfortunate one. As to the imputation of bookmaking, we never witnessed such a case of wrong-headed misconception. Why, do men make books for nothing but money? Lord William Lennox is a celebrated book-maker, but nobody attributes to him mercenary motives. Mr. Buckingham's book does look like a made-up affair, seeing that a long introduction consists mainly of extract from a pamphlet; and that presently we come across a passage which many must recognise as the peroration of one of his Anti-corn-law addresses. We could not be aware that the book had cost its author so much "original thought and labour." We are sorry that he has deemed it necessary to tell the public so. Had he been, as we were, more interested in the subject of the book than the book itself, he would not have overlooked all that we said to recommend the former, to complain of a friendly criticism on the latter. As to the question of the Postscript, we leave Mr. Buckingham's readers to judge between him and his obedient servant—THE REVIEWER.]

#### THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND THEIR BINDERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—A pamphlet has appeared, of which the following is an abstract, entitled an "Appeal of the Journey-men Bookbinders of London and Westminster," addressed to the subscribers, donors, and members of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the religious public in general, on the subject of "cheap Bibles."

It commences by stating, that in England the printing of the Bible is confined to three printers, who supply all copies of the Bible, Testament, and Prayer-book, to those who vend, or give them away, at one uniform price to all. The difference, therefore, in price, of one society or vender under another at which they are sold, is obtained out of the price of the binding.

The Society that issues the largest number of Bibles and Testaments is the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose issues last year were 403,107 Bibles and 399,028 Testaments; besides on the continent 55,124 Bibles and 260,261 Testaments. This Society being the largest medium of circulation, the prices at which it sells the Bible and Testament, greatly influences the prices at which they are sold by others. This Society, except on the "school" Bible and Testament, bound in sheep, does not apply any part of their funds to make the Scriptures cheap, otherwise than by losing on particular editions, such loss being made up by a profit upon other editions.

The cheapness of the last four or five years in the price of their Bibles and Testaments is entirely out of the binding. It comes out of the quality of the work in the men's department, the price of their work, though much less in amount than formerly, being adequate, on account of the inferior style in which the work is executed. On this point it is stated—

"Were this work of the quality formerly required by that Society, or as that now done for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a reduction of about fifty per cent. in the men's wages would be the immediate result."

The women's work, which does not admit of being done inferior, is largely reduced in price. It is best here to give an extract:—

"The wages reduced are those of the females. Previous to the contract being entered into in 1845, the contractress, Miss Watkins, in conjunction with the other binders who, previous to that event, bound for the British and Foreign Bible Society, in a printed circular to the 'Subscribers and Friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society,' dated March 15, 1843, put forth in consequence of a complaint of reduction of wages at that time, stated that the wages of her women should be paid solely on time-work, and should average 'from 7s. 6d. to 15s. weekly for ten hours' work per day.' The circular further expressed that the reason for stating publicly the wages intended to be given at 'time-work' was, to 'prevent any erroneous impressions now in circulation' respecting the British and Foreign Bible Society 'reducing the price of binding their Bibles and Testaments, and thereby oppressing their work-people.'

"The wages here stated, from 7s. 6d. to 15s., give a medium of 11s. 3d.; but, as there might be a less number considered able to earn the higher amount, it may fairly be taken to mean an average of 10s. per week, day ten hours.

"This we at the time contended was more than could be earned at the prices as then paid by the 'piece' for the work, which drew forth the circular, from which the above is extracted.

"Before the contract was entered into, time-work was discontinued, and a scale of prices, of which an extract is given below, was paid, the average earnings at which range from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per week, day ten hours; indeed, we are informed that it will require more than ten hours to make this average; however, taking it at ten hours, it gives an immense reduction. The learners,

\* The former impressions read "After the contract," &c. As the contractress has made a printed statement that there has been no reduction since the contract, we adopt her correction, and also that of the date of the contract, 1845, instead of 1844.

of whom there are now between fifty and sixty, and who have been as many as ninety, average from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week in the same number of hours. This number of learners is always kept up; they serve eighteen months, and are paid half what they earn. As this number would supply many more than the contractress could employ, they are, for the most part, discharged when they come out of their time, to make room for more."

Wages being thus taken to reduce the price of the Bible, compels other vendors, not having the advantages of this Society, to make larger reductions in wages, both of men and women which is stated thus:—

"But it is not only in the binding of this Society that wages are reduced to make Bibles cheap. The cheapness of the Bible thus obtained by this Society induces low wages in the shops that bind for the other vendors of Bibles; extending, in these, to the wages of the men as well as to those of the women. For example, the contractress of this Society also binds for other vendors of cheap Bibles, and the wages of the women are even less for the work of these vendors than for this Society; for instance, instead of 2d. folding 100 sheets pearl Bible and diamond Testament, but 1½d. is paid, 12½ per cent. less. The wages of the men also are less, on this book, by about 12½ per cent., than for this Society. And in other shops, where there is no other work done by the employer to make up for the low price of the 'cheap Bibles,' the reduction of wages required is so great as to scarcely allow the employment of adult labour at all.

"In some a succession of apprentices and learners is continually kept up, who, as soon as they are out of their time, are got rid of to make room for the same amount of less paid labour, as without it the work could not be done at all at the price necessary to compete with the British and Foreign Bible Society. Thus is the female labour reduced in value by the continual increase in their numbers, with all the evils and demoralization attendant upon insufficient wages by the very act of supplying cheaply the Word of Life, which denounces, with its heaviest curse, the depriving the labourer of his hire, and all the courses which lead to departures from piety and virtue.

"It is a melancholy circumstance that the female labour should contribute to make the Bible cheap. Females often have not the power to plead their cause in such matters, and being helpless in many respects where their wages are concerned, they are trodden down until a state of things, such as described in the Song of the Shirt, appeals the mind with the enormity of their injuries, their suffering, and their moral condition."

After further remarks, showing the connexion between female demoralization and low wages, the way in which the screw thus obtained is used is thus described. The pearl Bible, 24mo, roan, gilt edges, is the book referred to:—

"The cost of this book to the Society is 10½d. and a fraction; but to obtain it, at this cost, the women's wages are reduced nearly a halfpenny per book below those paid for the same book by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Its fair cost of production, therefore, is 10½d.; and, as we have reason to believe, the contractress, even with this reduction of wages, does not receive the usual profit on this book, the sale of it at 10d. is probably more, but cannot be less, than ½d. below its proper and fair cost of production, nearly two-thirds of which sacrifice is obtained from the wages of the women's labour. But this is not all, for the other vendors of this Bible try to make up the remaining farthing per book besides their profit by still further reductions in wages. Hence the low-paid labour we have described on the cheap Bibles of other vendors, which are nearly all of this edition."

The following is a statement of the prices at which the following editions of the Bible are sold, bound in roan, embossed gilt edges, by the

"Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:—

Ruby Bible .....	1s. 8d.
Pearl do. ....	1s. 1d.
Diamond Testament ..	6d.

By the British and Foreign Bible Society:—

Ruby Bible .....	1s. 8d.
Pearl do. ....	10d.
Diamond Testament .....	4d.

And that there is no necessity for the forced cheapness of the latter Society, is shown by the fact of the Pearl Bible at 1s. 1d., as sold by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, being incomparably cheaper than the cheapest of any other description of book extant.

After stating that those who were able to give tenpence for the Pearl Bible above quoted, would be equally able to give one shilling for it, it is justly added:—

"Indeed, if it became a consideration with the buyer of a Bible whether what we have described should take place, involving the utter disregard of its holy precepts, that he might pay a penny or twopence less for it, we cannot but think that the purchase of a Bible by him, with such a motive, would be a mockery abhorrent for its profaneness, its meanness, and its cruelty. 'Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong: that useth his neighbour's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work.'—Jer. xxii. 13."

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it is stated, does not sell so low (besides the Bibles and Testaments above given), as the British and Foreign Bible Society—the books of the former being much better bound both in materials and workmanship, and by there being no reduction of wages thereon—"which, to its honour be it spoken, is disavowed by that Society, justly deeming it a profane mockery to assume benevolence in distributing the Word of God while in the act of taking from the hire of the labourer."

After stating that the former Society have made an advance in the price of one of its books, the 24mo Prayer, expressly that the journeymen should be paid proper wages thereon, and calling upon the British and Foreign Bible Society to imitate that example—"so like the spirit of Him who spake as never man spake—who went about doing good, and commanded all men that they should show kindness and be just one towards another," the pamphlet concludes as follows (I have left out in this abstract answers to objections, &c.):—

"In thus giving an account of how the Bible is issued from the press, and what appears to us to be the selling of it, in a mercantile sense, below its fair cost of production, we have shown, that there is no necessity for this forced cheapness of the Bible, procured in this way



by the sacrifice of the wages of labour—for, at a price at which proper wages could be paid, the Bible would be equally accessible to all who wished to purchase it; and that at the highest quoted, it is still much cheaper than any other description of book whatsoever. We have also shown that the taking of the wages of female labour for this purpose has a strong tendency to produce desolation of character, pollution, and, finally, loss of the soul. We need not repeat that the Bible forbids this—that it pours forth the heaviest denunciations of divine wrath—God's most fearful curse, against those who take from the hire of the labourer, or who shall do aught that will cause any to forsake his most holy way.

"Men of God, let it not be proved that it is idle to appeal to the religious public on this subject. Let not this scandal attend your feast of most holy things."

Now, I ask, can such things be? But, without comment, I leave the matter in your hands.

Yours truly,  
IOTA.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its nineteenth meeting on Wednesday, at Birmingham. In addition to a large gathering of men professionally eminent in science, there were present the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Lifford, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Worcester, and the French and Prussian Ambassadors. Proceedings were opened by a general meeting in the library of the Free Grammar School; at which the Marquis of Northampton, President during the past year, took the chair. Dr. Lee, Bishop of Manchester, was elected a Vice-President. The Report of the past year stated that Government have granted a recompense of £250 a-year to Mr. Ronalds for the invention of his self-registering magnetical and meteorological apparatus. The financial account was favourable; the receipts of last year having been £1,961, which exceeded the expenses by £360. The Association has also £3,600 stock in the Three per Cent. Consols.

Colonel Sabine announced his resignation of the office of Secretary. The announcement was received with marked regret; and "no successor was appointed, or even mentioned."

In the evening, a larger general meeting was held in the Town-hall; at which Lord Northampton resigned his Presidency of the past year. His successor, Professor Robinson, of Belfast, delivered the usual address on the position of science, and the objects and success of the Association.

On Thursday morning, the various sections of the Association commenced their sittings, in rooms provided at the Free Grammar School, the Philosophical Institution, and the Queen's Hospital.

#### IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN THE BANKRUPT LAWS.

—There is an important alteration in the new Bankruptcy Act, with respect to bankrupts whose certificates shall be suspended or refused, or who shall be without protection. Hitherto the law has been that a creditor who had proved his debt under an estate had no power of detention; he had made his "election," and could not afterwards take the bankrupt in execution. It was a common practice for creditors to abstain from proving, with the view of taking advantage of a suspension or refusal of a certificate; and they often succeeded in benefiting themselves at the expense of the other creditors. Then there was this anomaly—when an uncertificated bankrupt applied to the Insolvent Debtor's Court, only those creditors who had not proved in bankruptcy could oppose, and those who had been instrumental in depriving him of protection were barred from further opposition. The legislature has now, by the 257th section of the new act (12 and 13 Vic., cap. 106), provided a remedy. By that section the assignees of a bankrupt, after his accounts shall have become records of one court are to be considered "judgment creditors" for the amount proved, and other creditors, after proof, shall also be considered judgment creditors. After the court has refused a bankrupt further protection, or shall have refused or suspended his certificate, it shall grant a certificate under seal to creditors which shall have the effect of a judgment of one of the superior courts, and the holders of such certificate may issue executions against the bankrupt, notwithstanding they have proved their debts, which executions are to remain in force until the allowance of the certificate and conformity. According to the 259th section, a bankrupt taken in execution after the refusal of protection, or after the refusal or suspension of his certificate, shall not be discharged from such executions "until he shall have been in prison for the full period of one year, except by order of the court." This last-mentioned enactment is not to take effect until after the expiration of six months from the commencement of the act on the 11th October, and then only against persons adjudged bankrupt under the new act, and for offences committed after the commencement of the same.

ANTIQUITIES FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A vessel which has arrived at Chatham from Bombay has brought twenty tons weight of antiquities from Nineveh, which are intended to be forwarded to the British Museum for deposit in that national establishment. The authorities of the Treasury have given the necessary directions for the shipment and free delivery of the antiquities to the Museum, and arrangements have been made for the packages containing these valuable relics to be forwarded direct to the Museum without being previously disturbed, and there opened and examined by the proper authorities, in order that every care may be taken that no damage should be sustained by them.

#### LEAVES FROM LIFE, PICKED UP DURING FOURTEEN YEARS' RESIDENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

By NEVILLE WILLIAMS.

CHAP. II.—GET TO WORK.

WE have already said that our mission to Jamaica was to watch the progress of emancipation, to make faithful reports concerning the events of that transition period, and to facilitate the safety and well-working of this great moral victory. At a rent by no means exorbitant, we procured a residence in the Mocho Mountains, in the parish of Clarendon. This, with the exception of a small piece of the parish in the Lowlands, is one of the healthiest parts of this beautiful island. The name of the property to which our house belonged was Mount Moses, and, as the name might indicate, was the possession of a Jew. Indeed, four-fifths of the white population of the island are Jews; and this has been the case from time immemorial. The fact that there are here no civil disabilities upon a man because he is a Jew, has doubtless been one of the reasons why so many English, Portuguese, and German Jews have emigrated hither; and bringing with them their shrewd business habits, their far-sighted intelligence, and that peculiar sharpness which a sense of persecution and of wrong, wrongfully endured, always induces, no one will be surprised to hear that the Jewish community are the richest, most influential, and most respectable among the inhabitants of Jamaica. "Issachar saw that rest was good, and the land that it was pleasant"—and here, as merchants, as proprietors of sugar and coffee estates, as members of her Majesty's Council, as *custodes rotulorum* of the several parishes where they reside, and in other capacities, they enjoy the "rest," and have discovered, under Christian government, "a pleasant land, flowing with milk and honey." And here let us say, too, that it is a fact long notorious among the slaves themselves, that the Jewish proprietors were most humane slaveholders. I will not venture upon any theory to account for this fact—that it is a fact, none who know the West Indies will deny: the descendants of those whose lives were once made bitter by a hard bondage under an Egyptian dynasty, proved themselves the most liberal and most considerate when, through the alternations of centuries, they themselves became possessors of bondsmen. I delight to record this fact, and, Gentile as I am, to add my feeble influence towards removing the obloquy, and scorn, and prejudice, that have been the undeserved portion of earth's most renowned people, and distinguished benefactors.

The house I procured was perched on a lofty hill of limestone, covered luxuriantly with all kinds of tropical vegetation, literally from the "hyssop that groweth out of the wall, to the cedar of Lebanon;" far as the eye could see, each neighbouring little hill had its own house perched, in like manner, upon its own summit; the winding path round and round the hill to each house forming a corkscrew-like appearance, that contrasted finely with the dark foliage. The narrow and rugged road at the bottom of the valley, common to all, diversified with waggons laden with tierces of coffee—the unearthly noises of the black waggons, with their immense whips, keeping their twelve or fourteen oxen in the right direction—the patient, overworked, donkey of the negro (proverbially most pitiless towards dumb animals, as if by way of compensating himself for unrequited toil, and unmerited lashes), laden with yam and plantain, for the Lowland market—the Panama-hatted overseer, briskly trotting by on his sure-footed mule, with the unfailing cigar—the naked black bodies of the picanniny gang, gathering coffee amongst the green bushes—the distant view of the sugar estates of Vere, always so resplendently green, the tall chimneys of the works, and the whitewashed walls of the boiling and curing houses—two or three churches, and several chapels of different sects—and, beyond all, the blue and glistening sea, with here and there a merchantman laden, homewards bound, or the expected one with supplies standing-in for shore, and the island steamer, dashing on from port to port—these things formed a picture we often looked on from the piazza of our house, which we can never forget, and which even now, in our quiet English home, comes back upon our memory with fresh feelings of irrepressible delight.

A very few days after getting settled in our house, we met with one of the missionaries recently arrived in the island. I had always felt much interested in this class of persons, and I resolved to use all the opportunities that might be afforded to ascertain their real character. I had heard of them as a characterless set of adventurers—needy, coarse, and unprincipled—and that war to the death must be proclaimed between them and every respectable colonist. I was therefore delighted to receive an invitation from the Honourable Alexandre Bravura, my landlord, residing in the great house of the property on which I lived, to dine with him, and meet one of these gentlemen, who wished for his sanction to instruct his negroes, and to have free access, for this purpose, to the negro village. We accordingly met. A rather sumptuous West Indian dinner, at 6 o'clock, was provided: fish, game, and meat, with excellent wines, were

all in abundance, and the dexterity of the black waiters beyond all praise. Our Dissenting clerical friend seemed to enjoy these things like any other rational being, and I began to think that these men were not the puritanical, lanky-haired, sanctimonious dolts I had heard of. Certainly I must confess to an agreeable disappointment—for whatever traces of being a novice in the ways of the world were manifest, and perhaps some little *mauvaise honte*, arising out of new circumstances and new society, I must say that our young and enthusiastic friend, the missionary, made a favourable impression on all present. After dinner, when the ladies had retired, the conversation commenced, having both this general and this particular bearing: Should the slaves be instructed *at all*; and, if so, should our host allow his slaves to be instructed? Mr. B., our liberal Hebrew host, amongst other things, made these remarks:—"My father," said he, "came here from Old Spain, an emigrant, without a shilling; he procured some haberdashery from a Kingston merchant, on credit, sold it by walking from house to house, gradually increased in wealth, until, in the course of many years, he became proprietor of two coffee estates, one sugar estate, and two cattle pens; these, on his death, he bequeathed to me. His theory of the slaves was this: Work them as *hard* as you can when living, treat them as *well* as you can when sick, and bury them as *quiet* as you can, like jackasses, when dead. Now, my theory is not that. Thanks to my father, he gave me what he himself wanted—a liberal education. In England, at good schools, at the Dublin University, on the continent, in several colleges, and by intercourse with liberal men, I have learned to entertain different views—I look upon my people as my property, and if they were always to remain slaves no man should dare to instruct them; if he did, I would set the dogs of the estate at him; but I see that freedom is inevitable. Whether we shall obtain compensation or not, none can tell; but whether we do or not, freedom is coming; it is already close at hand, and either by our own timely concessions, or by the power of a servile war, none can doubt that in a few years the people that are now slaves will be a free population. I see, therefore, no objection to the instruction of the slaves. I have advocated it continually, in her Majesty's Council. I care nothing for the sects; whoever will, may teach my people. In past times, we were only safe as the slaves were kept ignorant: in the coming time we shall only be safe as our free men are instructed."

Such were some of the remarks that passed between us; to relate them at this distance of time involves no breach of confidence, whilst they most correctly delineate the under-current of feeling then at work upon the minds of intelligent proprietors.

On the following Sunday we saw our zealous friend the missionary, with his wife, in the negro village adjoining the estate, going from house to house, inviting the people to assemble for divine worship, in a large empty shed, which had been allowed by the proprietor to be used for the purpose. Duties soon called me elsewhere, and I heard that the missionary had removed from this remote, to a more central position.

Very shortly after getting things straight in our new and strange habitation, and becoming a little reconciled to nightly visits of cockroaches and rats, and giving up caring for the few English comforts, the want of which, at first, made the bare walls of our unpapered and unpainted cedar house look so desolate, my duties, being numerous, called me frequently from home. The adjudication of cases—the settlement of disputes—visitation of the hospitals—attention to emigrants, and other kindred engagements, consumed much time, and created no little responsibility. A shower of heavy rain coming on suddenly, even when there did not seem a cloud in the heavens, drove me for shelter one day, soon after my arrival, into the cottage of a black man in these mountains, named William Brown. Originally the slave of a Frenchman, who had bought him out of the hold of a slave-ship, with a number more of the Coromantee tribe, he was now a free man, possessed of some little property. Faithful to his master for many years, the Frenchman had, on his death-bed, bequeathed this African his entire and unconditional freedom, besides which he left him several silver spoons, some crockery, and 160 dollars, to purchase the freedom of his wife. And here, close by his old master's property, had this Coromantee purchased twelve acres of land, on which a substantial cottage, neatly furnished, and most cleanly in its exterior and interior condition, was now standing. Before the cottage was the barbecue on which the coffee berries, previous to pulping, were being dried in the sun; while the pig-styes, the sugar-mill, the plantain-walks, the yam cultivation, all gave evidence of native energy of character, and praiseworthy diligence. I found Brown to be an intelligent and communicative man; and while I rested and smoked a cigar, in which he joined, he gave me many particulars of his own and his master's history. One incident is worth relating, from the poetic sublimity of the African's answer, and as furnishing another illustration of the great thoughts that break forth even from untutored minds, vindicating the dignity of man's ori-



gin, and pointing not dimly to his future destiny of thought and immortality. I give the incident in Brown's words:—"My master's name was Gabriel Ambrouelle Douselle: he came here from St. Domingo, after the insurrection of the slaves there: he became a coffee-planter here, and bought me and several slaves. He always took me to the slave-ship afterwards to help him buy fresh hands. One day he bought ten Africans, all of them Coromantees; they were very savage: we could not tame them. There was one in particular, who was an Abruchi.\* I knew that by the way he was tattooed. He would not work. One day he stole some plantains, and master ordered him to be flogged: when he heard that, he said, 'No man shall touch me,' and ran up a Spanish elm-tree. My master begged him to come down, but he would not: he then took his gun to frighten him, but it was no use, he only said, 'Fire away.' At last he said, 'Stop till the sun go down; me and the sun will go down together; me and the sun will walk together to-night.' Nothing would induce him to come down; and just at sunset he threw himself headlong from the tree, and was nearly dashed to pieces. He was quite dead, and master made us take him up at once and burn him upon a great heap of wood; but it made us all feel ill, for it was like fat meat broiling."

The whole story is romantic enough, and the noble idea of walking with the sun that night, the association of ideas that must have been in this Ethiopian's mind, the black African prince, a captive and a slave, feeling himself a sovereign, even as the king of the heavens, always impressed my mind as being truly grand and poetical.

As soon as the weather allowed, I returned home, meditating on the peculiarity of my position, and foreseeing evident difficulties in the complex state of society in which my lot was now cast. However, I was resolved, if possible, to act uprightly, by seeking no man's favour, and, at the same time, courting no man's enmity. In the long run I found ample illustrations of the old truth, that honesty is the best policy. At first I was censured loudly enough for listening to such stories as I have just now recorded; and was reproached for an undue familiarity in smoking with a black man; but it all passed away by the help of sincerity and good humour.

\* That is, a king's son. The sons of native chiefs and princes are always known by the manner in which they are tattooed.

**PEACE MEETING AT BATH.**—A public meeting was held at the Guildhall, Bath, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of affording the delegates who attended the late Peace Congress an opportunity of giving some account of their mission, and also of making a public exposition of the principles of the Peace Society. The spacious hall was crowded with a highly respectable audience. Dr. Brabant presided. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Cotterell:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the Peace Congress is fitted to inspire the confidence, and is worthy the support of the British public." Mr. E. Saunders, town councillor, seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Alderman Hancock moved:—"That this meeting pledges itself to give its aid in carrying out the views of the Peace Congress, through the medium of the press, the instruction of youth, and such other means as opportunity shall afford or occasion require." Mr. S. Bowley seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously amidst loud cheers. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

**WEST SURREY ELECTION.**—On Friday, meetings were held at the Ship Tavern, Charing-cross, of the friends of Mr. Edgell, and at New-square, Lincoln's-inn, to promote the return of Mr. Evelyn. It was announced at the meetings that it was the intention of both gentlemen to go to the poll; Mr. Evelyn advocates Protectionist principles, and Mr. Edgell the system of politics advanced by Sir R. Peel. The nomination takes place at Guildford, on Saturday. The poll will be taken on Tuesday and Wednesday following.

**SHOCKING SUICIDE BY A CLERGYMAN.**—Considerable excitement has prevailed in the village of Malvern during the past week, in consequence of the Rev. Peter Hall, a visitor, lodging at Mr. Nash's, Castle-house, having cut his throat. The rev. gentleman, who was about 50 years of age, and had been visiting Malvern for some months past, committed the rash act in his bedroom on Tuesday week, in the presence of his lady, who, in endeavouring to prevent him, had her hands cut. He was immediately attended by Mr. West, surgeon, under whose care he lingered till Monday morning, when he expired. At the time of his committing the rash act Mr. Hall was under medical treatment.—*Bristol Journal*.

**A VESSEL BLOWN UP.**—The ship "Minerva," Captain Hovenden master, has been blown up, on her voyage from Sidney to Portland Bay, with 200 barrels of gunpowder on board: she took fire on the 26th March, and was immediately deserted by her crew; and about fifteen minutes later the explosion took place, and the decks were blown aloft in a mass upwards of 500 feet high. The crew had scarcely any food, and some of it was found to be poisonous: they reached Port Phillip after a week's sailing on a rough sea, which constantly threatened to swamp their boat. The fire is supposed to have been spontaneous.

## LECTURES ON THE COTTON TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

A second lecture on this subject was delivered on Thursday evening, at the Whittington Club, to an audience even larger and more interested than before. The platform presented a striking appearance, being occupied from end to end with machinery of the most complicated construction, the motive-power of which was a steam-engine in the rear, consisting simply of an upright cylinder, about six inches in length, with fly-wheel attached, and fed from a boiler heated by gas. Commencing with a reiteration of his previous statements as to the capabilities of British India, the lecturer (Mr. Warren) asked, Why was not cotton cultivated there? Some twelve years since, Mr. Williamson, an agent of the East India Company, urged the natives to cultivate the plant, promising that no rent should be exacted till their labour had become reproductive. The Directors at home, on learning this, cancelled the agreement, and ejected the cultivators from their holdings without redress or compensation. That showed the *animus* of the body. India, the lecturer showed, on the authority of numerous historians and travellers, from Herodotus to Marco Polo, and down to the present time, not only was the original seat of the manufacture, but excelled in the fineness of its fabrics. The rise of the cotton trade in this country was as recent as the seventeenth century, and its early progress was retarded by the jealousies of the wool-traders. The stuffs manufactured a century ago were little better than the cloths now used by housemaids; and "fustian" was considered fit wear for "prime people." The lecturer then proceeded to describe the numerous mechanical inventions and improvements connected with the cotton manufacture, effected chiefly by Kay of Bury, Paul and Wyatt, Hargreaves, and Roberts. He denied to Sir Richard Arkwright the honour of any of these beautiful and invaluable contrivances—contending that he had but availed himself of the inventions of others, and was knighted for his loyalty, not for his ingenuity. Mr. Warren next exhibited in operation the blowing machine, by which the cotton is cleansed—the carding-engine, by which it is combed, and drawn into slivers—and the drawing-frame, which still further elaborates it.

The third lecture was given on Monday evening last. It resumed the history of the trade, gave a detail of the obstacles to its progress, the jealousies of the woollen and linen manufacturers, and the restrictions—oppressive and vexatious—imposed by the legislature on the home-made fabric. The trade was at first confined to pure cotton yarn, manufactured chiefly by Messrs. Mead and Strutt, the partners of Richard Arkwright, and used only in the hosiery factories of Derby and Nottingham. In 1774, the heaviest restrictions were removed, and about the same time, some important mechanical improvements, and the adaptation of steam-power, were effected. Such was the rapid progress of the trade, that the following year the cotton exports were increased from £1,200,000 to £5,500,000. Simultaneous with this was a wonderful facilitation of the means of transit, by the improvement of roads and the construction of canals. Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and many other now populous and prosperous towns, were then mere hamlets. The exports now amounted to nearly £26,000,000 per annum. From 40,000 persons, or 1 per cent. of the entire population, employed in the trade, the number had grown to 2,000,000, or 10 per cent. Their wages had likewise risen from an average of 6s. per week to that of 11s.; while the price of corn and other articles of consumption was as low now as then, and clothing one-twelfth the price—we could buy as much now for 1s. as then for 12s. All branches of trade had shared the prosperity of this, even those that were most jealous of it in its infancy. Mr. Warren proceeded to explain the mechanism and exhibit the operation of the roving machine, which spins the first or soft thread—the throstle frame and doubling frame, which prepares the thread for the warp—the self-acting mule, which performs the same process for the weft—the warping mill, and the sizing trough. He pointed out one beautiful peculiarity of this varied mechanism, that its manipulations are perfect in proportion as they resemble those of the human hand. He was loudly and frequently applauded, and concluded with the announcement of a supplementary lecture, subsequent to the delivery of the fourth.

**THE GAME-LAWS AGAIN.**—George Beaumont, aged 31 years, labourer, of Downton, was summoned before the magistrates of Salisbury, on the 11th inst., for unlawfully committing a trespass, by entering, and being in the daytime of September 5, upon a certain piece of land in the occupation of William Street, tenant of Lord Folkestone, in pursuit of game. The bench fined him 40s. and the expenses. The defendant was convicted in his absence, being a few minutes too late to be heard in defence. The circumstance being made known to Mr. John Collett, that gentleman forwarded the amount to Salisbury, and poor Beaumont is now at large.

**PROTECTIONISM AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.**—The Protectionists, as we understand, are about to make their bidding to the public, in the shape of Parliamentary Reform. Our readers will for a moment be surprised when they hear that the Duke of Buckingham and Benjamin Disraeli are in league for universal suffrage, and that as the real mass of the people can only be appealed to through the weekly press, they will probably do all they can towards the establishment of a cheap weekly organ, in which their newly-avowed views may be advocated.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

## EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CLAIRVOYANCE.—RECOVERY OF £650.

(From the Bolton Chronicle.)

On Saturday, July 14, a letter was received by Messrs. P. R. Arrowsmith and Co., of this town, from Bradford, Yorkshire, containing a Bank of England note for £500, another for £50, and a bill of exchange for £100. These Mr. Arrowsmith handed over, in his regular mode of business, to Mr. William Lomax, his cashier, who took or sent, as he supposed, the whole to the bank at Bolton, and made an entry accordingly in his cash-book. The bank-book was then at the bank, so that no memorandum of the payment was received or expected. After the expiration of about five weeks, upon comparing the bank-book with the cash-book it was found that no entry for these sums was in the bank-book. Inquiry was then made at the bank, but nothing was known of the money, nor was there any entry existing in any book or paper there; and after searching no trace could be found of the missing money. In fact, the parties at the bank denied ever having received the sum or knowing anything of the transaction. Before the discovery of the loss the bill had become due, but upon inquiry after the loss was discovered, it was found that it had not been presented for payment. It was, therefore, concluded that as the notes and bill could not be found at the bank, nor any trace or entry connected with them, the probability was that they were lost or stolen, and that the bill had been destroyed to prevent detection.

As might be expected, this unaccountable loss occasioned great anxiety to Mr. Lomax; and in this emergency he applied to a friend to whom the discovery of Mr. Wood's cash-box was known, to ascertain the probability of the notes, &c., being found by the aid of clairvoyance. The friend replied that he saw no greater difficulty in the case than in Wood's, and recommended him to make the inquiry.

On Friday, August 24, Mr. Lomax, accompanied by Mr. F. Jones, of Ashburner-street, Bolton, called on Mr. Haddock for this purpose. The clairvoyance was put into a psychic state, and then into connexion with Mr. Lomax. She directly asked for "the papers," meaning the letter in which the notes and bill were inclosed; but this Mr. Lomax did not happen to have in his possession, and she said she could not tell anything without it. This sitting, therefore, was so far useless. The next day Mr. Lomax brought the letter, and Mr. Haddock requested that the contents might not be communicated to him, lest it should be supposed that he had suggested anything to her. After considerable thought the clairvoyante said that there had been three different papers for money in that letter, not post-office orders, but papers that came out of a place where people kept money in (a bank) were to be taken to another place of a similar kind. That these papers came in the letter to another gentleman (Mr. Arrowsmith) who gave them to the one present (Mr. Lomax), who put them in a paper, and put them in a red-book that wrapped round (a pocket-book). Mr. Lomax then, to the surprise of Mr. Haddock, pulled from his coat pocket a deep red pocket-book, made just as she had described it, and said that was the book in which he was in the habit of placing similar papers.

Mr. Lomax said that the clairvoyante was right; that the letter contained two Bank of England notes and a bill of exchange; but did not say what was the value of the notes. Mr. Haddock then put a £10 Bank of England note into the clairvoyant's hand. She said that two of the papers were like that, but more valuable, and that the black and white word at the corner was longer. She further said that these notes, &c., were taken to a place where money is kept (a bank) down there (pointing towards Deansgate). Beyond this no further inquiry was made at that sitting.

On Monday Mr. Lomax called again. The clairvoyante went over the case again, entering more minutely into particulars. She persisted in her former statements, that she could see the "marks" of the notes in the red pocket book, and could see them in the banking-house; that they were in paper, and put along with many more papers in a part of the bank; that they were taken by a man at the bank, who put them aside without making any entry, or taking any further notice of them. She said that the people at the bank did not mean to do wrong, but that it arose from want of due attention. Upon its being stated that she might be wrong, and requesting her to look elsewhere, she said that it was no use; that she could see they were in the bank, and no where else; that she could not say anything else, without saying what was not true; and that if search was made at the bank, there she said they would be found. In the evening Mr. Arrowsmith, Mr. Makant, and Mr. Jones came again, and she was put into the psychic state to repeat these particulars in their presence, which she did.

Mr. Haddock then said to Mr. Arrowsmith that he was tolerably confident that the clairvoyante was right, and that he should recommend him to go next day to the bank and insist on a further search, stating that he felt convinced, from inquiries he had made, that his cashier had brought the money there. Mr. Makant also urged the same course on Mr. Arrowsmith.

The following morning (Tuesday, August 28), Mr. Arrowsmith went to the bank, and insisted on further search. He was told that after such a search as had been made it was useless; but that, to satisfy him, it should be made again. Mr. Arrowsmith left for Manchester, and after his departure a further search was made, and among a lot of papers in an inner room at the bank, which were not likely to



have been meddled with again probably for years, or which might never have been noticed again, were found the notes and bill wrapped in paper, just as the clairvoyante had described them.

**NEW ELECTRICAL MACHINE.**—On Wednesday evening we had the satisfaction of witnessing the effect of one of Mr. W. G. Armstrong's hydro-electric machines, at the works of Mr. Henry Watson, High-bridge, in this town, the manufacturer. This machine, when complete, will be the most powerful yet constructed. It was ordered by Louis Phillippe, the late King of the French, for the Academy of Sciences in Paris, just previous to his leaving the throne, and the order having since been sanctioned by the Republic, is now being forwarded to Paris. For the information of many of our readers, we may mention that this description of electrical machines is produced in this town only, having originated and been thus far perfected entirely in this locality. The boiler, which is made of very strong plates of iron, contains an interior fire for raising the steam; it is insulated, standing on plate-glass pillars 3½ feet long, placed in the form of a T, which were manufactured by Messrs. Swinburne and Co., of this town, for the purpose. The fittings upon the boiler are simply one row of 75 jets, divided into three parts, so that the machine can be used either in one-third, two-thirds, or its whole power at one time. On opening the valves to those jets, and blowing the steam through them at a high pressure, the machine is in action, and rapid and powerful sparks of electricity are produced, and can be received from any part of the boiler, and shown by a sparking rod. The electricity may be also collected in the usual way with a battery, but from the intensity of the charge and rapidity with which the electricity is produced, it is very liable to be fractured, as soon as the valve is again closed and the steam prevented escaping; the machine is then at rest, and out of action. The construction of these jets, from which the steam issues, is very peculiar; we had an opportunity of examining one, but cannot attempt here to describe it. The institution for which this machine is intended is one of the most scientific in the world, and being in possession of such a machine, which will be used entirely for scientific researches, there is a probability that discoveries of a highly-interesting, as well as useful, nature in the arts and sciences will be made. The French consul, who was present, stated that he should forward a report of the proceedings to the ministers.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

General Cavaignac is suffering from a consumptive affection, hereditary in the family, and which carried off his brother Godefroy.

James Meara, coffinmaker for the Nenagh Union Workhouse, on Thursday sent in a bill to the Nenagh Board of Guardians for 1,130 coffins, furnished by him from the 25th of last March to the 25th of July—just four months.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Sept. 19, Two o'clock.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices have been received from Cape Town to the 2nd of August. On that day the arrival of the "Neptune," convict-ship, from Bermuda, was almost hourly expected. After the date of our last advices, the agitation in the colony had greatly increased. "The determination of the people (says the *South African*) had assumed more and more a decisive form." A great number of resignations had taken place amongst the members of the Legislative Council, and other officials of the colony. Three vacancies which had occurred in the Legislative Council—two by resignation, and one by death—had been filled up; but upon the newly-appointed councillors proceeding to take the oaths, the people assembled, and treated them with marked disrespect, hissing, hooting, and pelting them with mud and missiles. In the evening, their effigies were burnt, and the windows of their houses destroyed—proceedings previously unheard of in the colony. In consequence of these things, the newly-made functionaries resigned their appointments. This caused still more excitement. About the 14th and 15th business and pleasure at Cape Town appeared to be alike suspended. The *Cape Town Mail* wrote:—"The Cape of Good Hope is at this moment in a state of open and active rebellion. The people are determined to prevent either the Home Government or the Local Government from carrying into effect the order in council, making this colony a penal settlement. Our rebellion, thank God, is as constitutional as it is powerful; and, wielding weapons of such tremendous force as we now possess, we feel that otherwise than peaceful and constitutional it need not be. Our columns of to-day give some particulars of the measures which have been and are now being most vigorously adopted to defend the colony against this great wrong." Addresses were presented to the Governor; meetings were held; "Anti-convict Associations" had been formed, and were commencing active agitation; in fact, the people were evidently prepared for resistance. At this critical moment the Governor issued a proclamation, which was received as a peace-offering, and at once tended to tranquillize the excited public mind. The tenor of it was to the effect that he should withhold tickets

of leave to the convicts on their arrival, and keep them on board ship in St. Simon's Bay, until he had received information from the Home Government relative to their final destination.

The *Times* says:—"In consequence of the resolute opposition evinced at the Cape against the Government plan for the introduction of convicts into that colony, it has, we believe, been determined to send out further instructions for the guidance of Sir Harry Smith under the existing emergency. As will be seen from our Portsmouth correspondence, the 'Hecate' steam-sloop has been selected for this particular service, and she will, in all probability, leave Spithead at an early hour this morning."

**FRANCE.**—The friends of M. de Falloux announce that the malady with which he is afflicted is a nervous intermitting fever. He has been ordered to Versailles by his physicians, for change of air, as soon as his strength shall be restored. He has expressed his determination not to resign his portfolio until he shall have fully defended his political conduct in presence of the Legislative Assembly. The *Credit* asserts positively that the family of M. de Falloux has charged one of its members to request the President of the Council to desist from his entreaties to M. de Falloux to remain in the Ministry, and to transmit his formal resignation to the President of the Republic, which resignation was deposited at the same time in the hands of M. Odillon Barrot.

**THE ROMAN QUESTION.**—A letter from Rome of the 8th inst., asserts that the French ultimatum has been reduced to three points—a Council of State, with a deliberative voice for the interior; a partial amnesty; a withdrawal of all paper money, by paying all debts hitherto contracted, and thus acknowledging the acts of the Provisional Government. Pius IX. and Cardinal Antonelli are said still to resist, and to declare that his Holiness will not submit to the appearance of acting under the dictation of any party. *Galignani's Messenger* pretends that official despatches have been received from the Austrian Government, in which the Cabinet of Vienna has expressed its approbation of the bases of the question of temporal sovereignty, as laid down in the letter of the President of the French Republic. Instructions in this sense have been given to the Austrian minister at Rome.

**SWITZERLAND.**—The Swiss Government has ordered the expulsion of Heinzen, Struve, Brentano, and Mierolawski, chiefs of the insurrection of the Grand Duchy of Baden. They have the choice of passing through France or going to Genoa.

**THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEE PATRIOTS.**—BUCHAREST, August 31.—I have only time to tell you that Bem has also taken refuge in the Turkish territory, and has been conveyed to Widdin, with the other chiefs of the Magyar insurrection. In the same place are to be found, if my information is correct, Count Zamoiski, a Pole, well known in England and France, and MM. Guyon, Herries, and Pagel (Paget); a great number of Poles and Italians have also found an asylum in the capital of the Government of Ibrahim Pasha. Austria and Russia claim these fugitives, and at this moment it is not known what has been the answer of the Porte; but I am informed that Sir Stratford Canning has strongly advised the Porte not to yield to such a claim, a concession to which would bring dishonour on its name.—*Times' Correspondent*.

**AUSTRIA.**—Marshal Radetski made a triumphal entrance into Vienna on the 13th inst. The Ban had also arrived. Haynau crept in like a thief in the night. The Hungarian mails cease not to bring daily the accounts of fresh executions. The last news of this kind is the shooting of the brave Colonel Kiss, the Commandant of Peterwardein, and General Lenkey, formerly Commandant of Comorn, who were sent prisoners to Arad. This intelligence is not, however, yet confirmed from official sources.

**GARIBALDI** was on the 12th removed in a steamer from Genoa to Nice, where he is to take up his abode.

### REFORM LECTURES.

**NORWICH.**—This old city rapidly grows in its earnest attachment to the cause of Radical Reform. During the past week, Henry Vincent has delivered three addresses in St. Andrew's Hall, to audiences varying from eleven hundred to seventeen hundred persons. It was pleasing to see so large an array of respectable and influential citizens; and the lusty cheers that greeted Mr. Vincent's well known Radical opinions was most encouraging. The enthusiasm was well sustained throughout. At the close, the forthcoming demonstration to be held on the 3rd of October in favour of Parliamentary Reform was announced. Sir Joshua Walmsley, Joseph Hume, J. H. Parry (late candidate for Norwich), and Lord Nugent, are to be present. It is rumoured that the working men will take a half-holiday, and that a great procession of all classes will be organized to meet these gentlemen at the railway-station, and conduct them through the city.

**LYNN.**—Mr. Vincent gave his first address on the continental revolutions, in the Temperance Hall, on Friday night. The meeting was large and respectable, and such was the desire to afford all classes an opportunity to attend the remaining meetings, that application was made to the mayor, who is a Conservative, for the use of the commodious theatre, which was most readily granted—and last night (Monday) a very large meeting was held in the Theatre—the mayor himself being present. Another

large meeting has been held to-night (Tuesday.) Mr. Vincent is sending his principles into the very heart of the Whig and Tory party—all classes cordially greet him; and where they may differ, admit that his design is a good and praiseworthy one. The meetings have been full of enthusiasm. The last meeting will be held to-morrow night, when we shall doubtless have a bumper.

**WILLINGHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—On Monday week, Mr. Vincent addressed the inhabitants of this farming village, in the Baptist Chapel. The little chapel was crowded, although sixpence each was charged for admission. This meeting was very important, in such a place, and the farmers who were present evinced, by their hearty applause, their concurrence in the principles advanced by Mr. Vincent. As soon as possible, Mr. Vincent will hold a series of meetings in all the principal villages of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

### THE CHOLERA.

#### RETURNS TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

	Saturday.		Monday.		Tuesday.	
	Chol.	Diar.	Chol.	Diar.	Chol.	Diar.
London and Vicinity.	234	59	246	58	315	56
England and Wales.	483	97	730	176	509	108
Scotland .....	31	—	31	—	48	—
	748	149	1007	234	766	156

The usual weekly returns of mortality in the metropolis have not yet been issued.

Last night's *Gazette* contains another notification with reference to the measures of preventing and relief from cholera adopted in the metropolis.

The General Board of Health has issued orders to the Holborn Union and the parishes of St. James, Westminster, and St. Pancras, Middlesex, enjoining a house to house system of visitation by four duly qualified medical men, who shall devote their whole time to that purpose in the affected localities of each parish, and carry medicines with them to administer on the spot to all persons who may be found labouring under diarrhoea or other premonitory symptoms of cholera. The Board has also by order closed the new Bunhill-fields burial-ground, St. Luke's, Middlesex, and appointed two inspectors of nuisances for the space of three months in the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green.

There was one case of death from cholera at Birmingham on Saturday.

**INTRAMURAL BURIALS.**—Last evening a meeting of the "Metropolitan Society for the abolition of Burials in Cities and Towns," was held at the Society's rooms, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mr. G. A. Walker, President, in the chair. Mr. George Thompson, M.P., submitted three resolutions, which were severally moved and adopted. The first expressed gratitude to the public press for their valuable aid in denouncing the graveyard nuisance; the second showed that the practice had been more than once condemned by committees of the House of Commons, as also by the House itself; and the third was to the following effect:—

That, adverting to the circumstances alluded to in the foregoing resolutions, and to the lamentable fact, that already many thousands of the inhabitants of the metropolis have been slain by the visitation of the epidemic cholera (the ravages of which disease still continue with slight abatement), this committee deem it their duty, in the prosecution of this awful crisis of the work they have undertaken, to address an earnest memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department with the view of bringing under the consideration of the responsible Minister of the Crown the propriety of proposing to the Cabinet the promulgation of an order in Council requiring measures to be adopted throughout the kingdom for the prevention of the practice of intramural burials; a practice which, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, is fraught with the most terrible and irreparable consequences.

A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Secretary of State, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

**THE CHARTIST CONVICT SHARPE.**—The inquest which was commenced on Monday into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Alexander Sharpe—one of the late Chartist leaders, who died in Tothill-fields Prison on Friday last—was concluded yesterday. Mr. Lavis stated that the results of the *post mortem* examination did not warrant the supposition that any sudden reduction in the system had taken place in consequence of the change of diet. The muscles were flaccid and healthy, and all the viscera were sound. The coroner, in his charge to the jury, directed their attention to a legal objection raised by Mr. Atkinson, that the order for these prisoners to labour should have come from the visiting magistrate, and not from the governor. There was strong reason to suppose that a general order of the justices to that effect existed; but if the jury particularly required it, he would adjourn the case for its production. The room was then cleared, and after consulting for a quarter of an hour, the jury returned a simple verdict of "Died of Asiatic cholera."

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

The arrivals of Grain fresh in this week are moderate. Every article is held firmly at Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,960 qrs.; Foreign, 5,320 qrs. Barley—English, 330 qrs.; Foreign, 6,680 qrs. Oats—English, 3,210 qrs.; Irish, 230 qrs.; Foreign, 14,610 qrs. Flour—1,250 sacks.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. C." We sympathize with him in his sorrows—but, really, London does not deserve to be metrically stoned on account of them.

"A Lover of Consistency." A too common instance of inconsistency and weakness—but one which does not authorize the infliction of a public chastisement.

"T. Spalding" will see that we have given insertion to one reply, and the matter scarcely deserves two.

"A United Presbyterian." We are much indebted to him for his kind letter, but our insertion of it would appear vindictive.

"A Constant Reader," we presume, has kept a copy of his queries. Our answers are:—

1. No, we believe—an adjourned meeting is not another meeting.
2. No—a retrospective rate is illegal.
3. Property—but to what amount we do not know. See *Sturges Bourne's Act*.
4. The chairman's, we apprehend.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEP. 19, 1849.

#### SUMMARY.

THE mortality in the metropolis during the past week, produced by the frightful epidemic now amongst us, shows a scarcely abated amount—the last three days, however, showing an improvement on the three preceding ones. On Sunday, the Form of Prayer, drawn up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the general drift and spirit of which are admirable, was read in all the churches, and the pestilence formed the topic of most of the discourses delivered. The places of worship, we understand, were all crowded. Meanwhile, more active steps are being taken to stay the awful plague. The Lord Mayor has issued an address, couched in extremely suitable terms, announcing the adoption, under the sanction of the Committee of Health, of medical house-to-house visitation. Many of the grave-yards are closed—others would be, but for the antagonism of official importance, and clerical vested interests. We have reason to hope, that the disease has pretty nearly run its appointed course. It may, indeed, as formerly, break out a third time with virulence—and, having exhausted its victims among the poorer classes, attack the rich. There is reason enough to guard against any relaxation of vigilance—but, on the whole, the visitation is beginning to let in upon us some rays of light. Most mysterious it is—as the elaborate, historical, and analytical review of the cholera, in the columns of the *Times*, amply testifies—but if mysterious as to its causes and character, mercifully preventible. All classes have now been warned of the terrible consequences of their neglect of imperative social duties. Let all classes unite in destroying the evil they have suffered to grow up in their midst.

In the provinces, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Brougham have furnished some food for talk in the dull season. Lord Brougham has lectured on agriculture, and he gives the farmers the sound advice to rely henceforth upon themselves. Mr. Disraeli has addressed a meeting at Aylesbury of the "Royal Bucks Agricultural Association," on the subject of relief to the farmers, when he produced a sort of supplement to his scheme for the equalization of local taxation. He proposes to raise the land-tax in all parts of the kingdom to what it is now in the county of Bucks, whereby, instead of yielding £1,000,000 per annum revenue, it will produce £6,000,000. This he intends to convert into a real sinking fund, which he conjectures will not have been formed ten months before Consols will be at par, and landlords will be able to borrow money for improving their estates, at three instead of four and a half per cent. How this will afford relief he does not fully explain. The sum of his proposition is, that the land shall pay into the Exchequer an additional tax of £4,000,000, in order that landlords may borrow money at a cheaper rate. It would seem at first sight that the payers of the increased tax were to be the borrowers of the needed capital. But Mr. Disraeli does not mean this. He calculates upon Liverpool, Manchester, London, and large towns all over the kingdom, becoming chief contributors

to the sinking fund—and land proprietors reaping the advantage of it. As to the farmers, it is difficult to say what relief they will obtain from the juggle. We have dealt with the whole question in the article below.

An ecclesiastical topic or two has turned up for discussion. The "Fly-sheet" controversy, for example, grows more and more threatening. Forty circuits have published resolutions favourable to the cause of Wesleyan reform—sixty, in condemnation of the last Conference. Restoration of the expelled ministers is demanded, a repeal of the law of 1835, the appointment of an independent committee of laymen with full authority to examine into the financial affairs of the Connexion, the convocation of an aggregate meeting of delegates to consider the present crisis, the introduction into the Conference of lay representatives, and the throwing open of the proceedings of that assembly to reporters from the press and to the Wesleyan community. These demands imply a wonderful amount of slavery for the middle of the nineteenth century—but also, happily, a disposition to put an end to it. We begin to hope that something worthy of the age may grow out of this quarrel. Methodism bursting its chains would usher in a new era. The other ecclesiastical topic mooted is church-rates. The *Patriot* and the *Morning Chronicle* are at one in exhorting Dissenters to a more earnest and systematic attention to their practical grievances, particularly church-rates—they had much better refuse payment altogether. But whilst Dissenting ministers and officers can be found to propose in vestry, as amendments on original resolutions, a rate of so much less in the pound, is it likely that Parliament will care a straw for our protests? If we were in earnest, we could abolish the impost to-morrow.

On the continent, the policy of the great powers is at present all confusion and uncertainty. We are still obliged to "wait a little longer," in order to discover the results of the conferences of crowned heads which have been lately held—of the intentions of Austria with regard to conquered Hungary—of the success of the King of Prussia's new League of Northern German States—of the effects of Louis Napoleon's letter upon the policy to be pursued towards Rome, and of the issue of the Catholic Council which is about to assemble in Paris. Meanwhile, those who swallow with avidity the rumours of "our own correspondents" of the daily papers may extract endless amusement in the attempt to make something of the mass of contradictory rumours and surmises which flow in like a flood from every capital of Europe. They will find it a complete Chinese puzzle.

It is not alone the Cape of Good Hope, to which we have referred in a separate article, that just now furnishes evidences of the disastrous influence of the system pursued by our Colonial Office. The Ionian islands, which have already cost this country so much expense in the shape of useless fortifications, have been the scene of an outbreak on a small scale. Here, as in our other possessions, the work of reform has been neglected, notwithstanding the appointment of a Liberal Governor in the person of Mr. Ward, until the discontent of the people has found expression in an insurrection. The Ionians enjoy neither a free press nor a constitutional government. They are entirely subject to the caprice and despotism of military rule. No wonder that they should sigh for union with Greece, which country, although governed by a Bavarian prince, is freer every way than Corfu and Cephalonia under British rule. The outbreak in the latter island appears to have arisen partly from discontent of the peasants against the feudal lords, and partly from a jealousy which Cephalonia entertains of Corfu and of the British Government, which concentrates in the latter island its forces and its expenditure. The insurrection will, of course, be put down, but the spirit which produced it will not so easily be quelled. It is confessed even by Conservative politicians that the honour of "protecting" these islands is too dearly purchased. They are an incumbrance without corresponding profit. As the *Spectator* justly remarks:—"Not really belonging to the empire, peevish and impracticable dependents wishing to transfer their allegiance to Greece, the Ionian States might well be indulged in that sort of 'annexation,' without any damage to the dignity or power of this country. The real difficulty in so cutting the Gordian knot is, that the same blade would cut off some official patronage. We can retain our naval ascendancy without the paltry surplussage of an ascendancy in the Ionian islands; we can find a site for barracks if we need it; but what could the Whig Cabinet have done with Mr. Ward?"

The case of the poor Italian refugees furnishes a still more melancholy illustration of the arbitrary character of Earl Grey's colonial policy. All England has lately rung with indignation at the shocking inhumanity of Mr. More O'Ferrall, the Catholic governor of Malta, who refused to permit the defenders of Rome against foreign aggression to take refuge in that island, although provided with passports from a British consul; and great

was the satisfaction of all parties, some Ministerial journals not excepted, at the rumour of his recall by the Home Government. It appears, however, that far from censuring this act of cold-blooded inhumanity, Earl Grey has stamped it with his approbation. It is not without reason that continental nations distrust English sympathy with the cause of freedom abroad, and believe our Government to be in league with the despots of Europe. In their eyes, the interference of the British Cabinet in European matters can only, after this flagrant case, have the appearance of a deliberate desire to betray those for whose cause and conduct sympathy is expressed at home. The poor outcasts towards whom Mr. More O'Ferrall, at Malta, and, afterwards, Mr. Ward, at Corfu, refused to extend the common rights of humanity, had received a fitting tribute of praise from both Lord Palmerston and Lord Carlisle, in both Houses of Parliament. Liberal words at home find expression in illiberal acts abroad. The national character is subjected to indelible disgrace throughout Europe by these disgraceful and contradictory doings of the "Family Cabinet." Such is the natural result of our present system of government, which enables the scions of aristocratic families to monopolize the power of the State, and use the name and resources of the British people to embroil our colonies, and bring down upon us the execrations of foreign nations, by their mean attempts to put down in practice those principles which they assert in theory.

The slave power in the United States, nothing daunted by the fearful storm which is rising against "the domestic institution," is making a last and daring move to save its falling sceptre. The Texan policy is to be applied to Cuba. In defiance of the executive government, an expedition has been for some time organizing, with a view to seize upon this fertile island and annex it to the Union. Hitherto this iniquitous system of propagandism has been successful. The North has succumbed to the South. Texas and part of Mexico have fallen before the insatiable lust of avarice which actuates the slaveocracy of the States. Will Cuba follow? If not, the slave power will have played its last card, and be swamped in the legislature by the votes of the new states which it has been mainly instrumental in bringing into the Union. The engineer will be "hoist with his own petard." The Southern States will then have to choose between the abolition of slavery and the dissolution of the Union—there will be no other alternative.

#### WORKING ROUND.

A BOUNTIFUL harvest—suffering agriculturists—such is the strange anomaly which these times present to us! Plenty for the general population—ruin to those who are the instruments of raising it! Is not this unnatural? Can this be in conformity with the normal principles of Providential dispensation? If, under the old Jewish economy, men were forbidden to "muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," can it be imagined that the farmer, who sows and reaps it, is doomed by God's arrangements to suffer in exact proportion to the successful issue of his labours? Common sense, to say nothing of piety, rejects the conclusion. No! The anomaly is a mischief proceeding entirely from man's wisdom. The old system of Protection, a manifest outrage upon the laws of Providence, has created a disease, many of the symptoms of which will remain long after the removal of the original cause. The farmers have the fate of agriculture pretty much in their own hands. When they discover the real nature of the evil which preys upon them, it is, happily, in their power to remove it.

Protection gave, on an average of years, what it was devised with the view of giving—an enhanced and artificial value to the "staff of life." We stay not now to enumerate the numerous and various evils entailed by this arrangement upon the people at large—the direct privation it inflicted—the debility and disease it induced—the industrial enterprise it suppressed—the competition amongst labourers it increased—the power which it threw into the hands of capitalists—the vice, immorality, crime, and irreligion, it contributed to engender—and the entire series of acting and re-acting influences, every one of which placed the poor at further disadvantage, which it set and kept in motion. It is matter of devout thankfulness that Protection, now deceased, can never rise again. Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli wrote on its tomb-stone, "*Resurgam*;" but it is doubtful whether even they had faith in the doctrine they professed. At all events, few agriculturists, we should suppose, have greater expectation that the exploded system will be restored, than the dupes of Johanna Southcote that she will come back from the dead. The thing is as impossible as any conceivable thing can morally be. To this fact every farmer, with a gleam of intelligence in his soul, has made up his mind. And if, in some districts remote from the concourse of men, agricultural tenants there are whose ideas have been stereotyped and cannot be corrected, and who still dream of a high protecting duty on wheat as a likelihood, they are not, per-



haps, more numerous, nor will they exert a greater influence upon public opinion, than the believers in witchcraft, fairies, palmistry, or fortune-telling.

The farmers, however, do not yet see, that although the root of the mischievous system is for ever severed, the branches which it put forth when in full vigour, yet remain. Protection stood not alone—an isolated principle. It gradually assimilated to itself almost every arrangement by which the interests of agriculture are affected. A general reliance upon high prices, artificially produced, inevitably drew after it considerable economical and social changes, which now, that protection is dead, have fallen into a position of orphanhood. Exorbitant rents, exacted, too, under the most stringent and humiliating conditions, fostered a race of extravagant and pleasure-loving landlords, who, elevated to legislative power, carried their pecuniary recklessness, and their greediness of gain—*alieni appetens, sui profusus*—into the House of Commons, and taxed on all hands to the furthest limits of taxation, chiefly for the purpose of quartering their families, under one pretext or another, upon the public purse. Heavy and increasing national burdens produced, as might have been anticipated, large and growing accessions to the amount of pauperism—and pauperism, aided by game-laws and other gentlemanly contrivances for undermining the morals of the people, fed the prisons to repletion. The general result, as affecting the farmer, may be summed up in the following items—rents at an unnatural height; expensive habits among the tenants; an oppressive average of tithes; an increase of poor and county rates; heavy and vexatious excise imposts, and an augmented burden of general taxation. All this, created by the protective system, might be maintained, at the country's expense, so long as that system remained. That having been abolished, the secondary consequences of it fall with undivided and unmitigated severity upon the agriculturists. They cannot bear the pressure. The artificial support being gone, the external weight is too heavy for them. Food is at its natural price—farms are not—rates, tithes, and taxes are far above their proper level. These the public once paid in the enhanced cost of the necessities of life—these the farmers are now condemned to pay—and, wherefore? Aye! there's the rub.

Wherefore should that enormous national expenditure be kept up, which by cramping the industrial energy of the country, and thereby augmenting both pauperism and crime, adds not only to the direct taxation incident upon the agriculturists, but swells the rates to which he so largely contributes? Mr. Disraeli, and other "farmers' friends" of the same ilk, will prevent them, if possible, from asking the question. This is now the cue of the landed aristocracy—to set down a certain amount of expenditure as inevitable, and to persuade the farmers that some party must needs pay it—either the public, or themselves. All sorts of financial manœuvres are planned by the Protectionist leaders, for drawing the same sum from the nation at large, which is now drawn chiefly from the tillers of the soil. "Why should you pay this?—why should you be saddled with that? Why should not the burden be equitably adjusted?" These are the inquiries which political craft is busy, by the instrumentality of Mr. Disraeli, and his colleagues, in instilling into the minds of the occupants of land. The real cause of quarrel which is with the ruling class, they wish to shift if possible to the public—and to embroil the farmers in another hopeless contest with the nation, in order to divert their attention from the actual cause of their depression. The man who steals the pocket-handkerchief, and retains it in his possession, is loudest in bawling out "Stop thief."

The wisest and most promising course for farmers to pursue is, not to puzzle themselves with the question, "Who shall pay?" which will once more put them in antagonism with the country, and subject them to perpetual disappointment and defeat, but to side with the bulk of the people in determining "What shall be paid." Where is the necessity for imposing the enormous burden on either party? Who gains by it? This is the point to which the agriculturists are slowly coming. When they have fairly reached it, they will look round, we apprehend, upon a rather startling scene. Overgrown establishments kept up for the purpose of enabling swarms of officials to live by suction of the public purse—three or four functionaries appointed to do the work of one, and the one who does it miserably paid, whilst the idlers who look on enjoy high salaries—military settlements, kept for the army, and the army kept for military settlements—colonies filled with soldiers at our expense, and, being useless, provoking insurrections or border warfare, to give them exercise—fortifications built where they are not needed, and then manned and armed merely because they have been built—war stores manufactured in such quantities that they must be laid up in depôts and watched, simply that they may rot with age, or be superseded by new discoveries—ships built

every year to be condemned and broken up again, whilst their officers, appointed as soon as the keel is laid, pocket their wages and do nothing—admirals maintained by the hundred where it is difficult to find employment for a score, and lieutenants by thousands where hundreds would have sufficed—ambassadors converted into princes, to pick quarrels with foreign states and make them up again, thereby feeding the delusive notion that we are always in danger of war—governors packed off to distant parts, as a reward of political subserviency, and in their elevation driving people, by exorbitant taxation, into riot and bloodshed—new departments invented, sanitary, educational, and religious, to furnish places for new hosts of hungry partisans—and as a general total, a competent and gentlemanly livelihood provided at the public expense for all the younger sons, brothers, nephews, cousins, and other relatives, of those great families who, to feed their pride and perpetuate their names, have entailed their landed estates upon eldest sons, and settled upon one what should have been divided amongst all—such are the outlines of aristocratic government.

This is the picture which the landed aristocracy wish, if possible, to prevent the poor sinking farmers from seeing—for the votes of these farmers enable them to perpetuate the infamous system. It is all very well for Mr. Disraeli and Lord Brougham to exhort the cultivators of the land to "put their shoulders to the wheel"—but why meanwhile should any class be condemned to suffer exhaustion for the purpose of feeding and fattening the portionless descendants of the plethorically rich? Why? we say—why? the nation by its leaders is asking with impatience—why? let the whole class of tenant farmers reiterate. Some of them, we observe, are sagaciously doing this. Mr. Disraeli is teaching others that their only hope is to be sought in lightening their burdens. Matters are coming round—and Mr. Cobden's prediction is in a fair way of being fulfilled, that within two years the country party in the House of Commons will be compelled to go with him into the same lobby for retrenchment—and, we may add, with Mr. Hume for Parliamentary Reform.

#### THE INTRAMURAL GRAVE-YARD NUISANCE.

THE mode in which it is proposed to get rid of intramural interment within the metropolitan districts reminds us of an anecdote told by Sir Charles Lyell, in his recent work, "A Second Visit to the United States." He relates that on one of his voyages home from America, a British officer informed him, with much regret, that an Atheist had recently been appointed Attorney-General in one of our colonies. "I told him," says Sir Charles, "I knew the lawyer in question to be a zealous Baptist;" on which he replied, "Yes, Baptist, Atheist, or something of that sort." This is precisely the spirit that seems to actuate the Board of Health in their proposal to do away with what is popularly termed "the grave-yard nuisance." The rights of the whole community are nothing in the eyes of these zealous, but not very scrupulous, sanitary reformers. The clergy, and the clergy alone, are the parties to be consulted in abolishing the evil. Public opinion and the public safety loudly demand the closing of these hot-beds of corruption and disease, which the vested interests of the clergy have hitherto kept open, in spite of the deleterious influence they have for a long time past been known to exert upon the health of the metropolis. Straightway the Board of Health, with a cool intolerance, only to be matched by Sir C. Lyell's friend, take upon themselves to apprise the clergy, churchwardens, overseers, and "other persons," in circulars issued from Gwydyr House, that in the preparation of any permanent measure for abolishing intramural interment, they will be guided, not by the wants of the population, but simply by a regard to the vested interests of the Church. With them the Church is the nation; and the only means by which the metropolis is to get rid of the disgraceful nuisance, is by acceding to the monstrous claims of clerical cupidity. In one of their circulars it is said:—

"The Board hope that the measures in contemplation will meet with approval, inasmuch as they will be framed in the spirit of the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the parochial clergy of the metropolis, and sanctioned by the Bishops of London and Winchester:—

"The Committee of the Parochial Clergy, the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester in the chair, reported the following as the result of their inquiries:—

"First, they beg to express their acquiescence in the opinion now so generally and strongly entertained by the public, that it is exceedingly desirable that interments within the metropolis, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, sections No. 25 and 26, should be discontinued, and that larger and more convenient burial-grounds than those at present existing should be substituted at reasonable distances from the metropolis, provided such grounds, when established, be parochial burial-grounds, with a reservation to all parties now having or hereafter by law to have certain interests in the ancient churchyards or parochial burial-grounds, of all the same rights, privileges, and duties now belonging to them.

"In submitting the above plan the committee beg to

state, that their object throughout has been not merely to provide for the removal of the evils of the present system, and for the preservation of existing rights, but to suggest the extension of benefits to the community. Their wish is that every inhabitant of London, however poor, should have a legal right to the following privileges on the death of a relative—namely, an undisturbed grave in the peaceful seclusion of a well-ordered burial-ground; the full performance of the Church of England service; the respectable conveyance of the body to the place of burial, and whenever the removal of a body from the place of death may be desired, its care and safe custody in a house of reception until the time of burial. They wish these privileges not to be of an eleemosynary character, but the provision of the Church for the population, whether rich or poor, to be obtained by every one on application at the church of his parish, and on the payment of the lowest charges for which such services can be rendered.

Seeing that already numerous cemeteries exist in the neighbourhood of London, and that more would soon be opened should the exigencies of the public require them, it might be imagined that the shortest and most equitable mode of proceeding in the matter would be, for the Legislature to simply prohibit interment within a certain distance of London, leaving its inhabitants to provide their own place of sepulture. But no! This would not suit the interests of the Established Church. They will have a transplantation of the parochial system, with all its vested interests, or a continuance of the present state of things. For their sakes, the State is to take in hand, in addition to its already burdensome duties, the task of providing burial-grounds for the people. The "venerable privilege" of keeping the metropolis unhealthy is to be exchanged for a more profitable monopoly, to be enjoyed in perpetuity by the clergy, clerks, sextons, and others, who traffic in graveyards. "Vested interests" in this country are among the most profitable and secure investments. In comparison with their claims, the demands of justice and expediency are as nothing.

What may be the general character of the measure which "it will be the duty" of the Board of Health "to prepare, at the earliest practicable period, for the sanction of the Legislature," may be easily imagined from their circulars. Respecting its probable details, we may form some notion from the provisions of the bill which was prepared during the last session, but was not brought forward, the spirit of which is in entire harmony with the notifications lately issued from Gwydyr House. In all probability, the new measure will be substantially the same, and as the abandoned bill was not generally known, it may be of some service to give an outline of its leading provisions, in order that the inhabitants of the metropolis may be aware of the probable price of their deliverance from the graveyard nuisance. "Forewarned is forearmed."

The bill of last session was not a comprehensive measure to abolish the abomination in all our large towns, but a model bill to show how it might be put an end to in the metropolitan districts. The powers of the Act were to be exercised by a board of management, composed of six clerical and six lay members; the former responsible to the Bishop of London; the latter to the Home Secretary. The clerical members were to be nominated by the Bishop of London, the lay members by the Home Secretary. Once appointed, both clerical and lay members were to hold their offices for life, or till they pleased to resign, or till they were dismissed for incapacity of some kind or other. The board was to be empowered to parcel out the metropolis into districts, and purchase lands for the purpose of laying out in or near each district an easily accessible burial-ground. When a sufficient number of burial-grounds had been provided, the Home Secretary, on application from the Board, was to publish an order in the *London Gazette* to the effect that the practice of interment in all churches, chapels, churchyards, and other burial-places within the metropolitan districts is to be discontinued. The clergy and sextons, or the wardens and officers of all places of sepulture thus closed, were to have spaces allotted to them in the district burial-ground equivalent to those which were shut up. The spaces allotted in lieu of burial-grounds or vaults belonging to the Established Church were to be consecrated, the others not. The fees payable for burials were to be distributed by the Board among the clergy and others whose places of burial had been closed in the ratio of an average of the yearly receipts of each during the seven preceding years. The expenses of the Board were to be defrayed partly out of fees and payments received by them under the provisions of the act, partly out of a rate not exceeding threepence in the pound, which they were to be empowered to impose on all rateable property within the metropolitan districts.

Such were the leading features of the Government "model" measure of last session for providing a substitute for intramural interments within the metropolis. We do not now propose to enter upon a detailed analysis of it, and any comment upon its dangerous provisions would be superfluous. An Act which would create what would be, in effect, another great clerical corporation, and invest it with irresponsible power to tax the inhabitants of the metropolis, is a pretty clear indi-



cation of the spirit that actuates our Whig Government. We can easily imagine, that under cover of the strong feeling in favour of sanitary reform, and the dread of the public lest the graveyard nuisance should be allowed to continue, Ministers will again introduce their "model bill" to the attention of the Legislature, and push it forward with more spirit than they showed last session. We trust the inhabitants of the metropolis will be on their guard, and be prepared, at the right time, to decide whether they will consent to purchase immunity from the disgraceful practice of intramural interments, by giving their sanction to a measure subversive of their rights, unconstitutional in principle, and pregnant with danger to their interests.

#### THE COLONIAL SECRETARY DEFIED.

EARL GREY has met with his match at last. We are glad of it—for if his system is to be trumpeted forth as "improved colonial administration," we should like to know what system short of the most capricious despotism may not be lauded as the *ne plus ultra* of wisdom and liberality. Yes! we rejoice that the man who can approve of tarnishing the fair fame of Great Britain for hospitality to political exiles, and who is reported to have sanctioned the churlishness of Mr. Ward, and the brutality of More O'Ferrall to Italian refugees, has, at length, come across an intended victim powerful enough to humble his insufferable pride. Lord Grey, as is well known, intended to introduce better-class convicts, on tickets of leave, into the Cape colony. The measure, no doubt, was well meant, but it met, and very naturally, with earnest remonstrance from the colonists. This was enough for our Whig Secretary. No man could better adopt the language of Lord Byron respecting Alp than he—

"He sue for mercy! He dismay'd  
By the wild words of a timid maid!  
Not though that cloud were thunder's worst,  
And charg'd to crash him, let it burst!"

So remonstrance only made Earl Grey more determined. He had made up his mind—the convicts should be sent—and the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, is compelled reluctantly to obey the mandate of the sublime autocrat of all the colonies.

Softly, there! softly, reply these sturdy Cape-men—not so fast—you have told us *your* mind—now hear ours. Well! what do they say? In brief, this—"We won't have your convicts at any rate." So bankers resolve that they will close all accounts with, and insurance offices resolve they will grant no policies to, and tradesmen resolve they will cut all connexion with, any man in the colony receiving a convict into his service. All supplies of stores to the Government are stopped—all contracts given up—even boatmen refuse to land the expected prisoners. Most of the Council have resigned—many other functionaries, and a long array of magistrates, have followed their example. Government is brought to a stand-still—and all by a wise but determined resort to passive resistance. Sir Harry Smith has been compelled to issue a proclamation, promising that the convicts shall not be distributed until after her Majesty's pleasure is known. What can Earl Grey do? Triumph, he cannot—this is not a case in which soldiers can put down resistance. He may, perchance, hold out—but it will be at the imminent hazard of losing the colony. He must retreat—like the dog who found hot pudding. And we hope he will learn from the experience yielded him by this Cape demonstration, that intelligent men will scorn to be treated with saucy *hauteur*, even when it comes from a Grey—and that if he wishes to succeed in his plans, he must begin by humbling his own tone not a little—for men will not be hectored even into good things. Two colonies in insurrection—one in passive rebellion—others refusing supplies—and one discussing annexation—such is the fruit of Lord Grey's colonial management! Where will it end!

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P.—This gentleman returned from Ireland on Monday, having occupied upwards of a month in a tour of observation and inspection throughout the south and west of that country. In the course of his tour, Mr. Bright has visited the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and some others. As might have been expected, the union workhouses have been carefully visited, and the condition of the peasantry and of the land has been extensively observed. With regard to the existing relations between landlord and tenant, we have reason to believe that Mr. Bright has seen enough to convince him of the absolute necessity of a law to give security to the tenant for the improvements he may create; and it is not improbable that, should the Government refuse to legislate on this all-important subject, Mr. Bright will be prepared to bring the matter before Parliament at the opening of next session, backed by influential opinion from all parts of Ireland. We should be glad to hear that English members in large numbers had been visiting a country whose condition so much demands their attention.—*Manchester Examiner*.

#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

##### THE ROMISH CHURCH.

(From the *Spectator*.)

The manifest loosening of the territorial tenure heretofore held by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, has suggested a report to the effect, that the organization of that church is to be revised; each great division of it, according to political geography, acquiring a practical independence, with a kind of federal relation to the central authority. In other words, the idea has been broached of breaking up the unity which the church retained through the headship of Rome.

It is under these circumstances that an ecclesiastical council is summoned at Paris, for Monday next [last], at the Seminary of St. Sulpice:—

The bishops of the province of Paris (says the *Univers*) will alone take part in it. There will perhaps also be present the Archbishop of Chalcedonia, and two bishops of a neighbouring province, who have requested permission to attend at this first assembly of their colleagues. Amongst the priests present at the Council will be some grand vicars, and some theologians brought there by the bishops and the delegates of the chapters of the province. The superiors of the societies, which have their place of meeting in Paris, will be also invited. There will be no external ceremony: the rites marked out in the Pontifical will be followed. The time will be divided between labour and prayer; everything will take place with all the seriousness which the Church commands. No vain discussions, and particularly none connected with politics, will take place. Time cannot be lost in useless words, for in the space of a week or ten days it is proposed to treat of the following matters:—1. Profession of faith; provincial councils; diocesan synods; reports from metropolitans and suffragans; bishops; canons; curés, vicars, and priests. 2. Uniformity of discipline to be established in the province; project of provincial statutes; catechism for the province. 3. Diocesan officialities; desservants; infirm priests; forbidden priests. 4. Ecclesiastical studies; faculty of theology; examination of a project of reorganization; seminaries, institutions, and free schools; school of the Carmes. 5. Question of the immaculate conception; examination and condemnation of some contemporaneous errors. All these matters will be examined in private assemblies, and be voted on at the general meeting. The decrees are brought forward by the bishops alone, in session, with the accustomed solemnity.

Enough matter and to spare for a ten-days' discussion! It is hardly possible that the actual position of the Roman Catholic Church, as a whole, should be overlooked, even if the consideration of it be not deliberately contemplated under some of the heads indicated in the programme. Unless it be excluded altogether, very startling ideas are likely to be thrown out, and "the point of the wedge" will probably be introduced at this part.

Unless, indeed, a wholly new spirit should manifest itself with sufficient power to make a last stand for the Church of Rome. Pius the Ninth was supposed to intend the step of assimilating the constitution and regimen of the Church to the genius of the age; but if ever he entertained the design, he has failed and takes refuge in reaction. The Council of Paris cannot supply the fatal omission. But possibly, feeling its want of authority and of influence sufficient to cope with so vast a subject, it might start the project of a Great Council of the whole Church. We speak under correction in expressing the belief that a Council possesses supreme power within the Church—higher than that of the Pope himself. If so, the council might revise the constitution and regimen of the Church, as Pius the Ninth was expected to do; only that the revision would be effected with greater breadth and completeness. It is probable, indeed, that the Romish Church may prove essentially incapable of this expansive and progressive modification; and in that case, the conflicts of Councils which we note may be regarded as the signs of its final disruption.

ABOLITION OF OATHS.—There is a clause in the New Bankruptcy Act, abolishing oaths so far as a bankrupt and his wife may be concerned. By the 24th section, it is provided "that all persons who are now or shall hereafter be declared bankrupts under any fiat or petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, and the wives of such persons respectively, shall and may be examined before the court after making and signing the declaration contained in the schedule to this act annexed, without being sworn on oath."

COURT MARTIAL AT PLYMOUTH.—The court-martial of Captain Pitman of the "Childers," on charges of general oppression and cruelty to the men and officers, which has excited great interest, closed on Wednesday night, the decision of the court being, that the charges were partly proved, and it consequently adjudged Commander Pitman to be dismissed her Majesty's service.

LORD BROUGHAM has occupied the leisure of the vacation by publishing, in a pamphlet shape, a letter to Sir James Graham, on the subject of "Making and Digesting of the Law." One main feature of the letter is a criticism on the defects of our present law-making machinery, as exhibited in the history of the Bankruptcy Digest, which Lord Brougham passed through Parliament in the late session: the remaining portion embodies the conclusions to which these criticisms point, insisting on the necessity of our resort to some new machinery and suggesting the outline of an improved system.

The reader will probably be not a little surprised to hear that even the heavy returns of deaths from cholera in the metropolis have only now brought the total amount of mortality of one week beyond that created by the influenza in December, 1847.

#### MR. DISRAELI AND LORD BROUGHAM ON AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Mr. Disraeli, the Protectionist leader, was on Wednesday a prominent "card" at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, at Aylesbury. The hon. gentleman delivered himself of a speech of several columns in length. He touched upon two or three of his favourite themes, glancing at the imagined evils of free-trade; and urging an equalization of the local taxes and poor rates; but dwelling chiefly upon the question of the land-tax, a greater share of which he wished to throw upon manufacturing towns. The following was his spirit on this point:—"One-third of the land-tax has been redeemed, and therefore no longer presses upon the soil; but two-thirds remain to be paid, and produces more than one million annually [hear, hear]. Now it produces 1s. 5d. in the pound in Buckinghamshire, and only twopence in the pound in the county of Lancaster, and one farthing in the pound in Liverpool. If the land-tax was levied throughout the country at the same rate as in Buckinghamshire (and that is not so high as in Hertfordshire or Bedfordshire), instead of realizing £1,000,000, it would realize £5,000,000 [hear, hear]. What I propose as a remedy for the imperilled agriculture of England is this, that the £5,000,000 should form a sinking fund, not a borrowed but a real sinking fund, which, safely in hand, would, in less than ten months, raise Consols above par, and thus enable landlords to borrow money to apply to their land at three per cent. instead of paying, as they now do, four, and four-and-a-half per cent. Then the farmer could go to his banker or neighbour, and obtain from him at a reasonable rate the capital he required for the improvement of the soil [hear, hear]. There, gentlemen, is your remedy—equal taxation and cheap capital. Mind, when I say cheap capital, I am not recommending you to depreciate your coin, or adopt a paper currency, which could not easily be converted into gold. If my recommendation was adopted, the public credit would be maintained—it would give to the farmers independence, and remove from their present state of depression the landlords of the country, who could then obtain all the capital they required for the improvement of their estates at a light rate of interest" [hear, hear].

Lord Brougham has also made a second appearance in his new capacity of agricultural reformer. The occasion was the annual meeting of the East Cumberland Agricultural Society, which took place at Carlisle on Saturday. The Earl of Lonsdale presided at the dinner, and delivered some remarks showing the altered state of feeling on agricultural matters. He was glad to observe the general feeling throughout the country with reference to the improvement of agriculture in order to make us independent of other countries. One proof of this they had in their present meeting, which was not, like that at Penrith, the conjoint association of the two counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, but an assembly of agriculturists connected only with the immediate locality of Carlisle. Nor was that city inappropriate for the holding of an agricultural meeting. It was famed, certainly, rather as a manufacturing town. But nothing could be better than that manufacturers and agriculturists should unite [cheers]. They were each other's best customers. If one felt distress the other must be sickly [cheers].

Landlords had their own difficulties to contend with, and in some cases they were not able to make the requisite improvements. But he thought, under present circumstances, if they could once make it certain that agriculture would become profitable, there would be no lack of capital or intelligence to embark in it [cheers]. His own experience, as a practical agricultural improver, did not extend beyond three or four years; he therefore spoke with diffidence; but all he had seen led him to believe that shallow draining of 2 feet or 2½ feet was throwing their money away. He was accustomed during winter to go over as much farmers' land as any one in the kingdom, keeping as he did a pack of hounds at Tring, and with reference to Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Bedfordshire, he would say he knew at once the depth of drainage in every piece of ground over which he passed. Nothing could be more striking than the difference presented by land under deep and shallow draining.

The High Sheriff, in responding to his health also said, he did not look for unbounded prosperity, or anticipate the reign of universal peace throughout the world; but, to repeat the observation of his noble and learned friend Lord Brougham at Penrith, if they might not see the day when the lion would lie down with the lamb, they had at least the satisfaction of seeing upon that occasion the blue and yellow boar feed together [a laugh].

In proposing Lord Brougham's health, the Chairman, in allusion to the late meeting at Penrith, at which Lord Brougham gave the agriculturists some good advice, said, "nine-tenths, he believed, of the farmers could not tell what they lost or gained by. They knew the general result at the end of the year, but the particulars were unknown. Within two or three days, however, of the observations made by his noble friend, a most intelligent land-agent announced that he was preparing a set of farmers' accounts—that Lord Brougham had explained everything he had long thought about [cheers], and he should take an extract from his speech as a motto for the book [cheers]. Here was a practical illustration of the advantage their society had derived from the countenance and support of his noble friend" [cheers].

The toast was drunk with all the honours, and "good fire."



Lord BROUGHAM then addressed the company in long and lively speech. Here are some of his practical allusions to agricultural improvement:—

"I don't pretend to be a farmer; but it is not necessary to be a farmer in order to see the importance of this subject. I have had communicated to me a proposal from a person to publish a work on farming accounts—a sort of model-farm account-book; and another has sent me an actual book which he had published, which never received public patronage, but which, since the observations I made, so well received by my noble friend and the great meeting at Penrith, has acquired some influence."

There can be no doubt of the great importance of improving agricultural machinery. I adverted on a former occasion to the application of steam for this purpose. I think it of the highest possible moment [cheers]; and I have no doubt whatever that before twelve months pass over we shall have attempts made—they may fail at first, as the steam-engine itself failed at first—but which must afterwards succeed [cheers]. What I desire is, to see steam-engines not too large, but on a convenient and inexpensive scale—somewhat between the larger sort and the small teakettle shape, in which such engines have been found practicable in Glasgow for various operations, applied not merely to thrashing, sifting, and chopping machines under cover, but I expect to see them applied in the field itself [cheers]. Referring to the joke of the High Sheriff about the bears, he said:—"He has repeated his joke. I must add my joke in answer to his. His joke was at my expense. Mine was not at his expense. I return good for evil [a laugh], for what I said was this:—"It was no wonder the blue and yellow should be together, because, as optical philosophers tell us, blue and yellow combined make green; and the blue and yellow now had joined to make the earth more green than it was before" [cheers and laughter]. I was rather discouraged at seeing a French newspaper mention, with reference to this matter, that there was a joke they could not comprehend, though they are very apt to comprehend jokes, and often to make good ones in Paris. They said they could very well understand the optician's doctrine, that blue and yellow made green; but they could not see what blue and yellow had to do with Brougham and Lowther [much laughter]. So ignorant were these poor people in France [continued laughter], they did not know that the one meant Blue and the other Yellow, which explained the whole matter." He complained of the inaccurate report of the late Penrith meeting. "It was stated that at Brougham I had danced with the country lasses for two or three hours together. I wish to God it were true [much laughter]. No one would have been more delighted than myself. But the truth was, I had gone to bed [laughter]. I am particularly glad such was the case, for the sake of a most worthy, noble, and learned friend of mine, my predecessor and successor in office, Lord Lyndhurst, who must have been extremely jealous if any such thing had occurred. Ten or twelve years ago I well remember he made me dance because he did [a laugh]; and as he did I thought I might as well try [a laugh]. I always maintained I beat him that night, while he thought he beat me; but if he had seen the statement to which I allude, when he, from his unfortunate lameness, cannot dance at all, his jealousy would pass all bounds" [much laughter]. Another topic to which he further alluded in connexion with "The Press," was the state of France: "With reference to the press generally, he would say that he viewed with gratitude the great services of that valuable instrument of public instruction and good government [cheers]. Other nations were not so happily situated; nothing like a free press existed in France. In fact, there was no freedom at all. Perhaps he was now exposing himself to have his liberty cut short when he went through Paris next month [a laugh], but, nevertheless, he believed what he had said. Certainly, there was not a very strong Government there, but it was strong enough to keep the press in order [a laugh]—for they could suppress the newspapers any week [a laugh]. That would not be tolerated in this country. Lately it was thought high time that the journals got possession of the Government; now the Government had possession of the journals."

**CHEAP LITERATURE FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—We are glad to learn that, as one means of gaining over the masses to the cause of religion, a cheap weekly periodical has been projected, which, while it will, as far as possible, advocate their views, sympathize with their rights, and breathe the spirit of Christianity, will not directly represent any theological opinions. It is hoped that such a periodical may, to some extent, prove a wholesome substitute for much of the trash that is at present encouraged by that class of the community. So long as the *Penny* and *Saturday Magazines* were in circulation, the amount of debasing literature issuing weekly from the press, was considerably less than it now is. Calculations have been made, tending to the conclusion that the annual issue of low publications is immensely greater than that of all the religious societies and magazine literature of all denominations put together. The undertaking is patronized by many names of the highest respectability, and is thus recommended to the regard of those who would thus benefit the working classes.

**AN EXAMPLE FOR THE BISHOP OF LONDON.**—The Dean and Chapter have resolved to throw open the nave and transept of Salisbury Cathedral to the public every day, between the morning and afternoon services, thereby affording the public an opportunity of inspecting the interior of the edifice without paying a fee to the vergers.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

**THE COUNCILS-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENTS.**—The proceedings of some of these bodies are still reported. The Council-General of the Lower Pyrenees has expressed a wish that the excise duty on spirituous liquors shall be removed. The Council-General of the Deux-Sevres has expressed its approbation of the wisdom and courage displayed by the President in the midst of the difficult and perilous circumstances in which the country has been placed. The Council-General of the Isère has rejected a proposition for the repeal of the excise duty on spirituous liquors. The Council-General of the Oise has adopted the following resolution:—

The Council-General of the department of the Oise, expresses its wish that the National Assembly should decree, that the violation of the constitution, or the overthrow of the great powers which emanate from it, shall be equivalent to a convocation of the Councils-General. The mission of those councils shall be to adopt, in concert with the civil and military authorities, the measures necessary to maintain order, to appeal to the patriotism of the population, the National Guard, and the public functionaries, and to devote their entire influence and moral force to the safety of the country.

Two important resolutions have been adopted by the Council-General of the Gironde. It has unanimously resolved, that a wish should be expressed, that the decree of the Constituent Assembly, abolishing the excise duty on spirituous liquors, should be maintained. M. Meslet, a member of the council, proposed that, in order to supply the deficiency produced by the abolition of the duty, a tax should be imposed on physicians, notaries, barristers, and holders of Government securities. The next resolution was moved by M. Denjoy, as follows:—

The Council-General, deeply affected by the disquietude and suffering of the population of the Gironde, amongst whom confidence is not yet restored, in consequence of the instability of the Executive Power, whose duration appears to them to be too limited, calls the attention of the National Assembly to this state of public opinion.

After a rather stormy discussion, the words in italics were erased, and the resolution, thus amended, passed by a majority of 21 to 16.

**THE EXPEDITION** fitting out at Toulon to proceed to Tangier, with the object of enforcing the demands of the French Consul on the Emperor of Morocco, has been abandoned, the satisfaction demanded having been granted by the Emperor almost at the moment the flotilla was about to sail. It is said that it is to the good offices of the English the arrangement of this disagreeable affair is owing.

**M. DE FALLOUX AND THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.**—The *Daily News* correspondent gives the following version of Ministerial differences created by President Napoleon's letter to Colonel Ney:—"M. de Falloux had no sooner seen the letter of the President than he came swiftly up to Paris from the west of France, where he was staying. He arrived at the Elysée before the return of the President from Sens. He waited, but Louis Napoleon came in by a different door, and sent him word that he was too tired to receive him. M. de Falloux said that he should wait; and, after doing so for some time, he was at last received; but instead of obtaining explanations, he received from the President the most energetic reproaches. He was the author of all the complications of the present moment, complications from which an issue must be found at any price; and if he did not wish to accept the responsibility of the policy of which the letter was a summary, he might retire. M. de Falloux left the Elysée upon this, determined to resign, and seeing in the *Patrie* the note in which he was described as perfectly agreeing with the Ministry, went to the *Moniteur* and inserted the denial, which has been made public. It is said, however, that M. Thiers persuaded M. de Falloux to remain in till the 1st of October. We may expect a Ministerial crisis then on the eve of the Chambers' meeting. It is said that M. Dufaure has had an altercation with General Oudinot, and that the latter will bring forward his complaints at the tribune." The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree, signed by the President of the Republic:—"The Department of Public Instruction and Religious Worship is confided *ad interim* from Saturday, the 15th of the present month, to M. Lanjuinais, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce." At the Council of Ministers held on Saturday, at the Elysée, M. de Falloux was unable to attend, owing to severe and increasing indisposition, which has kept him confined to his room for the last few days.

It was decided by the Government on Saturday that General Randon is not to take the command of the army in Italy. The alleged reason is, that he is found to be a Protestant! It is believed that General Rostolan will be maintained in his command.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, authorizing, during the present year, the metropolitan councils and the diocesan synods which the archbishop and bishops may think proper to hold in their respective dioceses on matters connected with the exercise of religious worship and the discipline of the clergy.

A farce called the "Congres de la Paix" has been produced at the Bandeville, Paris. It does not seem to have taken the fancy of the Parisians. They did not choose to have the Delegates held up to ridicule; and though there were some clever points about it, it was, as it ought to have been, a dead failure.

### ITALY.

**THE POPE** has reached Naples with the King, and was received with much enthusiasm. A letter from that city, dated the 8th, says:—"His Holiness is admirably lodged in the Palace at Portici, and I am not surprised, when passing through its large and

well-furnished saloons, sitting in the spacious balcony which commands the sea, or walking in the quiet grounds, whose shade and retirement are so consoling to an agitated mind, that Pio Nono should not desire to press his departure for the Quirinal. I, therefore, calculate on his long sojourn here, particularly as the accounts from Rome are anything but satisfactory, a late despatch having stated that the Triumvir-Cardinals were afraid to go out of doors to visit the new Commander-in-Chief, General Rostolan, unless protected by a strong escort of French troops."

A letter from Rome, of the 6th inst., announces, that M. de Rayneval had arrived in the Eternal City, and appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the Pontifical Court. Everybody was curious to know the cause of his satisfaction, as the Government was enforcing its system of severity, unaffected either by the public press, the popular indignation, diplomatic notes, or the President's letter.

A second journal has just made its appearance at Rome. In addition to the *Giornale di Roma*, there is now published the *Osservatore Romano*, which is the old *Costituzionale Romano*. This new journal appears intended to be the organ of the pure pontifical party. In its first number, published on the 5th inst., speaking of the President's letter, it says that no man of sense can pay any attention to the document, which is the mere expression of an individual's opinion. The same journal contradicts the rumours which were in circulation relative to the withdrawal of the three cardinals.

The works of three of the most eminent Catholic churchmen now living have been most solemnly condemned by the Pope, and placed on the list of damnable, pernicious, and prohibited productions. They are the Abbies Gioberti and Rosmini, and Padre Ventura. Any one now found reading their books will be imprisoned in the inquisitorial dungeons. Rev. Giacinto Achilli is still languishing in confinement, in spite of all the efforts that have been made in his favour.

The intelligent correspondent of the *Daily News* has been travelling in various parts of the Pontifical States, and sums up his impressions as follows:—

**ANCONA, SEPT. 8.**—You will perceive, from the date of my letter, that I have leisurely crossed the Roman States from the Tyrrhene to the Adriatic Sea. My object has been to visit the principal towns and cities of the central provinces, and to examine into the opinions and feelings of their inhabitants with respect to the late political changes. Nor has it been a difficult task to decide which way the sympathies of the majority incline. Wherever I have been I have found conversation on political topics eagerly entered into by all classes; even monasteries and convents are not exempt from the interest universally felt on such subjects, and through the double iron gratings of a nunnery parlour I have kept up a long confabulation with a reverend abbess, and found a justice of sentiment and absence of prejudice little to be expected or indeed hoped for in such secluded abodes.

In the unfrequented districts of the ancient duchy of Camerino, I found public opinion strongly manifested against the restoration of ecclesiastical dominion. In proportion to the degree of enlightenment and education prevailing in the towns, so the inhabitants are more or less decided in the expression of their political faith. The farmers and countrymen are generally ignorant of, or indifferent to, the exact state of events, and are more frequently guided in their sympathies for one government rather than for another by such palpable measures as the increasing or diminishing the price of salt or the tax on flour. The towns lead public opinion here as well as in every other country; but the ignorance and superstition of great masses of the country people in Italy render them hopeless beings, at least in their present condition, to work upon in an intellectual point of view.

**TUSCANY.**—A letter from Florence, of the 5th instant, states, that the Austrian army is to continue to occupy Tuscany for a long time to come.

**GARIBALDI AND HIS WIFE.**—The *Concordia* of Turin, of the 10th, adds some particulars to those already known concerning Garibaldi. His wife, it appears, really died from fatigue, in a state of pregnancy, on the sea-coast, after landing to escape from the attack of the Austrian fleet, as our readers will remember. The peasants sent to Ravenna for a physician, but he came too late to save her. Garibaldi, after this heavy blow, wandered for thirty-five days, under different disguises, in the fields, among the woods and mountains of the Apennines, sleeping by day, and travelling by night, sometimes a guest at the table of the Croatian, at other times walking unheeded among the very men sent to apprehend him; till, at last, having crossed the Tuscan Maremma, he succeeded in embarking in a fishing-boat, and in the disguise of a fisherman arrived at Chiavari. The intendant had the simplicity to ask him for his passport, legalized by the Sardinian Consul! Garibaldi unhesitatingly gave him a passport which a friend had forced upon his acceptance, and observed that he had unfortunately met with no Sardinian Consul in the forest and ravines which he had crossed. Our readers know the rest. At Genoa, Garibaldi inhabits an apartment belonging to the questor, where both he and his companion, Captain Leggero, who had served under him in America, are treated with every mark of consideration, though in fact they are under a sort of arrest. This arrest has caused a fierce scene in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin. Liberal orators demanded his immediate liberation. Pinelli, the minister, pleaded that Garibaldi by taking service under the Roman Republic, had ceased to be Piedmontese! He could thus be treated as an alien. In despite of this mean and beggarly defence the chamber voted that the arrest of Garibaldi was an outrage on the rights of a citizen, and an insult to the Italian nation. The *Concordia* of Turin of the 11th inst. states that Garibaldi is treated with great courtesy; that his friends are allowed to visit him, and that many officers have



done so. He recommended union and concord to them, that Piedmont might recover and become the bulwark of Italian liberty and independence. He has expressed a wish to reside at Turin, where he has numerous friends; but the Government will not allow him to remain in Piedmont, and threatens him with a prosecution in case he intended to stay, on account of the 12,000 livres he exacted at Arona, after the famous armistice of Salasco.

#### SPAIN.

Letters received at Madrid from Gaeta state that the Spanish Ambassador, Martinez de la Rosa, is one of the greatest obstacles to the settlement of the Roman question, and that he invariably opposes any reforms or concessions proposed by the representative of the French Republic.

The Moors have renewed their attacks against Melilla with more tenacity and more energy than ever; they are supported by a well-served and numerous artillery, and are commanded by chiefs and officers of the Imperial army. These attacks are becoming very serious, and evidently have for their object to invest the place, and force it to capitulate. Hitherto the Spanish Government have sent but few troops to its succour; but the alarm is now so great that fresh troops are preparing for embarkation, and besides, Melilla, if properly defended, is scarcely susceptible of being taken by a *coup de main*.

General Narvaez is still obliged to remain at the waters of Puertollano. A strange rumour is in circulation, to the effect that General Narvaez has lately expressed his conviction that poison has been administered to him in a cup of chocolate, and that to this he attributes the illness from which he is suffering.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An official report has been forwarded by the Ban that the garrison of Peterwardein surrendered on the 6th to the Imperial besieging force. The conditions are not mentioned. Cholera and fever are still making frightful ravages amongst the latter.

Intelligence from Semlin of the 6th states that the Russian General Lovcin had left Belgrade for Turkey on the 3rd, with the Sultan's firman, to effect the arrest of Kossuth, Dembinsky, and 190 other marked persons. 650 Honveds, who were brought to Semlin, although almost in a state of nudity, were in no want of money, for a Honved gave 24 Imperial ducats for a Turkish chibuk and mouthpiece.

A letter from Pesth, dated the 6th, states that hostilities had probably recommenced at Comorn, as a heavy cannonade had been heard in that direction, and a number of wounded had arrived from Comorn. The rumour that Klapka had surrendered to the Imperialists at Dotis is without foundation. If the reports of persons who have succeeded in leaving the fortress are to be credited, Klapka has been deprived of his command, and Uihazy and Count Paul Esterhazy are now absolute there. An Imperial officer who left Comorn on the 6th, estimates the garrison at some 30,000 men. They have provisions in abundance, and 200 heavy cannons belonging to the fortress, with eight field batteries. There is, however, a want of ammunition, and all discipline has long been out of the question.

**INTENTIONS OF THE HUNGARIAN LEADERS.**—Mention has been lately made of the important documents which had been found in the possession of Czaplicki, the Polish emissary, who was arrested at Breslau on the 22nd of July. Among these papers was a copy of a protocol taken at a conference held on the 18th of May, in the house of Prince Adam Czartorysky, at Paris, at which Count Teleky, the Hungarian minister in Paris; Szarvady, his secretary; Puleky, the Hungarian agent in London; and Rieger, an ultra-Czech deputy at the Austrian Diet, were present. The principal resolutions passed were—that the dethronement of the house of Hapsburg was necessary for the weal of all the nations forming the Austrian Empire, and, it was desirable that a mighty power should exist between Russia, Turkey, and the west of Europe, that a federative state should be formed, to be composed of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Illyria (Galicia, if it should be found to its interest), and the newly-constituted Hungary. Provisions were also made for the German and Italian races in the Empire, according to which they were to be at liberty, the first to join the central power at Frankfurt, and the last to unite itself to some Italian state. The members of the Hungarian embassy declared that the nations forming Hungary would be divided into two classes. Those in the first would be connected with Hungary proper by a federal tie—for instance, Croatia, the Voivodina, and the Romanen; those in the second, the Slovaks and Germans, would be allowed to have an administration formed from their respective races, the free employment of their own language in their schools and courts of justice, municipal institutions conformable to their habits and social condition, and the enjoyment of their own peculiar form of Divine worship. It was also determined that the Hungarian Diet should solemnly make these resolutions known to the non-Magyar races inhabiting Hungary, in order that they might turn their arms against the common enemy, that is, the Austro-Russian coalition. This remarkable document is given in the *Oesterreichischen Correspondent*, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity.—*Times*.

At a moment when it is understood that the Austrian Government is about to adopt a lenient policy, and to deal mercifully with the prisoners taken in the Hungarian war, the columns of the *Presburg Gazette* are daily filled with such official notices as the following, which appear in the latest number:—

Norbert Auffenburg, native of Debreczin, in Bohemia, age thirty-six years, of the reformed religion, but formerly a Catholic, married, without children, as lieutenant in Count Leiningen's 31st regiment of line infantry, condemned in the year 1847 for high treason by participation in the Polish revolution, to incarceration in irons for fourteen years, and amnestied by the grace of his Majesty last year, entered voluntarily into the ranks of the Hungarian rebels, was aide-de-camp of Kossuth, and later colonel of the 1st Jager-corps of the rebellious army. The same having been convicted upon the clearest evidence of repeated high treason, was according to the existing laws and proclamations, in the court-martial held August 22, 1849, condemned to death by hanging, and this sentence executed upon him the same day.

By the Imperial Royal Court-martial.

Head-quarters, Arad, Aug. 22, 1849.

Julius Hornby, Knight of Schwanenheim, native of Werschetz, in the Banat, twenty-three years of age, Catholic, single, upper lieutenant of the imperial Kaiser Ferdinand I., hussar regiment, has, by the support of the Hungarian rebels with armed hand, incurred the guilt of high treason, and having been on this account, after establishment of the facts, unanimously condemned by the court-martial held on the 20th of August, 1849, according to the existing laws and proclamations, in addition to the confiscation of his property and loss of his lieutenant's commission to suffer death by powder and lead, this sentence was executed upon him the same day.

By the Imperial Royal Court-martial.

Temesvar, Aug. 20, 1849.

Samuel Murmann, native of Oedenburg in Hungary, aged thirty-two years, evangelical lieutenant-colonel, on half-pay in the imperial royal service, went over to the ranks of the rebels, and took part in the insurrection. The same having been convicted of high treason, was unanimously condemned, by the court-martial held on August 25, in addition to the confiscation of his property and loss of his commission, to suffer death by powder and lead, which sentence was executed on him the same day.

By the Imperial Court-martial.

Temesvar, August 25, 1849.

According to advices from Bucharest, of the 4th instant, Bem had been caught by one of the Russian flying corps in Wallachia. Letters from Cronstadt also mention that Bem had been seized in the Wallachian territory by an excursive Russian detachment. Meanwhile advices from Galatz state that the Polish hero had escaped.

Georgey passed through Vienna on the 8th inst., on his way to Styria. He was accompanied by his wife and physician, and his escort, the Austrian Major Andrassy. He is still suffering from a wound in his head, received at Comorn. Some persons suppose he will, in course of time, re-enter the Austrian service; but I think it very improbable. The chances are, that he will either devote his time to his favourite pursuit, chemistry; or else, perhaps, enter some foreign service. . . . The "young" Georgey of the press is on the wrong side of forty, wears spectacles, and has a countenance somewhat remarkable for its determined expression. Like Byron's Corsair:—

"No giant frame sets forth his common height;  
Yet, in the whole, who paused to look again,  
Saw more than marks the crowd of vulgar men."

*Times Correspondent.*

The third volume of the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences for the last year, contains a paper signed, "Arthur Georgey, of Toporez, in Hungary," who is no other than the celebrated general, "On the virtues and chemical properties of coconut oil."

The famous hydropathist, Priessnitz, has offered his services, gratuitously, to cure poor subaltern officers, affected by the marsh-ague of Hungary or Italy, who will repair to his establishment at Gräfenberg. The Prince Adolf Schwarzenberg has made arrangements to send a limited number of such patients, who are to be maintained at the establishment free of expense until cured.

#### TURKEY.

According to letters of the 1st instant from Constantinople, the Czar has been dispensing tokens of his munificence among the Turkish ministers.

#### RUSSIA.

THE CZAR left Warsaw on the evening of the 9th to return to St. Petersburg. All the Russian troops employed in the Hungarian war, even those which occupy Galicia and Transylvania, are to evacuate the Austrian territory without delay.

THE DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL has affected the Czar deeply. The violence with which the Emperor has been snatched suddenly from the excess of joy to extreme grief, has lent more than ever a countenance of reality to those fears which have latterly been entertained, lest the reason of this extraordinary sovereign should give way. The violence with which the symptoms of his grief burst out was equal to the extravagance with which he manifested the opposite sentiment, upon hearing of the decided successes of Russian arms in Hungary. The physicians exhausted the resources of their art to tame the furious expression of the passion of sorrow which dominated this overgrown will. Only by the continued application of ice to his head during a whole night could the Emperor be calmed; or rather, but for this remedy, it was the opinion of his medical attendants that he would have fallen a victim to the same malady which struck his brother.

An imperial ukase orders a new conscription of eighteen recruits from every thousand souls. All who are not *adscripti glebe*, all who can get out of the way of this galling conscription, fly. The Russian proprietors have their incomes pared prodigiously by these levies, for every man is worth to them as much as the slave to the planter. Large dispersion of troops will be necessary to carry this oppressive measure into execution.

#### GERMANY.

**MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS.**—There is a notable movement among the crowned heads of Europe. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the Kings of Prussia and Saxony met at Toplitz, on the 7th inst., in Bohemia, and afterwards on the 8th, at Pillnitz in Saxony. The subject of deliberation—for deliberation is universally assumed—is a mystery unsolved. The Prince of Prussia and the Archduke John, Regent of the defunct Central Power, conferred lately at Frankfurt; and the prevalent opinion is, that they discussed an intended division of the Imperial supremacy between Prussia and Austria. Another conference was to be held on Saturday, at Laybach—of evil omen for Italy—at which Francis Joseph and his Minister Schwarzenberg, and his General Radetzky, are to meet the Crown Prince of Tuscany and the King of Naples, and also the Pope or two of his Cardinals. Concerning the subject of this conference there are speculations, but nothing certain is known.

The first answer to the categorical question, put latterly by Prussia to the German governments, whether they will adhere or not to the league of the three kings, has been received from Bavaria. The cabinet of Munich has met the Prussian proposal with a direct negative. The *Munich Gazette* publishes the speech delivered by the King at the opening of the sessions of the Chambers. With reference to the affairs of Germany it contains the following passage:—

The German people feel strongly the want of a new constitution, in which it might recognise itself and act as a single nation. I concur in this sentiment, and I am firmly of opinion that the new constitution, in order to produce happy results, should comprehend all the German tribes in one common union, freely consented to, without privilege in favour of any one of them.

The second Chamber at Berlin has rejected the proposition of swearing the army to the constitution as well as to the King. The bill for introducing an income-tax into Prussia has been completed. All incomes under 1,000 thalers (£150) are now to be exempted, and the tax to be unvarying and fixed at three per cent.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has issued a proclamation dissolving the landtag, in consequence of their vote against joining the Prussian Bundestaat. A fresh landtag will be convoked without delay. In the meantime the Grand Duke declares that he has not scrupled to ratify the adhesion of Oldenburg to the Prussian League, reserving the submission of this act of the government to the next landtag for consent and sanction.

BERLIN, SEPT. 14.—Nothing as yet has transpired with regard to the nature of the interview at Toplitz. The report of some of the Frankfurt papers that Austria consents to the reformation of the Prussian Bundestaat, and claims reciprocal liberty to found a South-German federal state, and which is, indeed, but the echo of an earlier rumour of the same tenor at Berlin, already mentioned in your columns, finds very little credit. I hear that General Neumann, the Prussian special envoy that was sent to Warsaw, has brought back such accounts of his interviews with the Czar, as have produced a most painful impression upon the mind of the King. The tone of the Russian autocrat was exceedingly harsh and haughty; and I am informed, on good authority, that he disapproved of the steps taken by the Prussian government in the matter of the Bundestaat in terms of arrogant displeasure, which have been deeply galling to royal sensibility at Berlin. It seems that the Czar refused to listen to the representations made to him of the inevitable necessity of these steps in consequence of the unconciliatory conduct of Austria. He recognised no urgent ground whatever for the concessions in favour of popular institutions, which had been made by Prussia, and condemned unequivocally the draft of a German constitution drawn up at Berlin. Finally, his mood was most ungracious, and he said several things which were deeply wounding to the King. Nevertheless, on General Neumann he was pleased to bestow the order of the White Eagle.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council at Berne has determined that all the refugees who have figured as chiefs of movements in Germany shall leave the territory of the confederation within three days. Other refugees also are comprised in this measure. France allows them to pass through her dominions. The refugees who are at Geneva will thus be sent away.

The *Suisse* of Berne says that, according to the latest accounts, the Austrian troops on the Voralberg only amounted to 10,000 men, most of whom were in barracks.

A letter from Berne, addressed to the *Patrie*, indulges in the hope that the Swiss affair will be arranged more easily than was believed. The moderate party has gained the upper hand. General Dufour is going to Germany for the purpose of obtaining an amicable arrangement. It is, moreover, asserted that Prussia is animated with the real spirit of conciliation, and that for a just indemnity she will not insist on the restoration of the canton of Neuchâtel.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 10th of July: they picture the excitement caused by the proposed convict importation, which had risen to the highest pitch short of insurrection. Passive resistance was organized to an extent reaching beyond the refusal to receive or employ the convicts when they arrive: the tradesmen, such as bakers, were resolving to withhold commissariat supplies; and the bankers and capital-



ists were combining to refuse credit to contractors who should side with Government. The Government had issued a notice that it would make advances to such persons, on good security.

On the 18th June, a deputation waited on the Governor with a last petition. Sir Henry Smith received them kindly, but reminded them it was Waterloo day, and declared he would rather that Almighty God should strike him dead than he should treasonably disobey his lawful superior. The convicts would be received; but his letter to Earl Grey, of the 24th April, would prevent the colony from becoming a penal settlement, or he was greatly mistaken. The convicts should not be turned loose on the colony; and he would announce in what place, pending ultimate arrangements, they should be kept—probably Robben Island.

On the 4th July, an immense meeting was held at Cape Town. The resolutions adopted recalled the fact that the colony was not planted or conquered, but was a free settlement ceded by a friendly power, with rights and privileges so guaranteed that their unjust and tyrannical invasion might be constitutionally resisted. Torrents of rain fell during the time of meeting, but upwards of thirty speakers were heard throughout with eager attention; and it was resolved, with great acclamations, to embody the hopes of the colony in one more petition to the Queen, which should, among other things, pray a special act of Parliament to exempt the Cape from the rule of a department which has forfeited the confidence of the colony, and brought the local government into contempt.

#### AMERICA.

The "Canada" mail-steamer arrived at Liverpool, on Monday afternoon, bringing advices extending over fourteen days, and the mails of the "Hibernia," which had been disabled off Halifax. The following particulars of the accident have been published. On the 31st ult. the "Hibernia" was proceeding towards Halifax at low speed, the weather being foggy. She had a sea pilot on board, and at 6 a.m. received a harbour pilot, under whose charge she was then placed, and continued to proceed on the same reduced speed. At 6 30 a.m. she struck on Chebucto Head rocks, and sprang a leak forward. The engines were immediately reversed and the ship trimmed by the stern. At 6 55 the port-anchor and 15 fathoms of chain cable were dropped under foot, and she was backed off, and proceeded up the harbour to her station. After undergoing repairs she resumed her voyage on the following day with her passengers and the mails. On the 4th instant she experienced unfavourable weather, which caused her to labour heavily, and the leak to increase to three feet an hour by 9 a.m., up to which time her four bilge pumps, with the aid of one injection every hour for eight minutes, kept her free; she had now increased nine inches in 15 minutes upon the four bilge pumps, being at the rates of three feet per hour, as above stated. Circumstances having rendered it necessary to use the injection for ten minutes every quarter of an hour, an attempt was made to place a thrummed foresail over the leak, but it was unsuccessful. A consultation was then held between the Admiralty agent, her commander, and the chief engineer, who having maturely considered the imminent risk of continuing on her course, agreed upon the urgent necessity of bearing up for Halifax, where she arrived at 5 20 a.m. on the 7th. The "Hibernia" has left Halifax for New York, to repair damages. Her commander writes, that the injury is confined entirely to her forefoot; the hull and machinery, in other respects, are uninjured.

The subject of most interest is the anticipated insurrection and invasion of Cuba. This matter has assumed more consistent proportions, the time fixed for the *dénouement* having arrived. A fortnight since Colonel White, with 400 or 500 of his followers, went from New Orleans to Round Island, which lies off the mouth of Pascagoula River, not far from Mobile, to wait for the time of sailing. There is no doubt the Government has more thorough information of their scheme. The assemblage under Colonel White at Round Island had been ordered off by the naval officer commanding in that vicinity, and at New York, the sailing of the corps had been delayed nearly a week by unexpected hindrances. Indeed, it is stated that a ship, laden with military stores and arms, cleared for Curaçoa, has been detained by the authorities; and, altogether, there is a good deal of trouble in the camp of the adventurers. The expedition is to consist of 1,500 men, who are to land upon a part of Cuba where there are no troops to oppose them. This will not be difficult, as the whole Spanish force is less than 10,000 men, who cannot be spared far from Havannah and the other cities. Once landed, they will proclaim a provisional government; those among the people and the troops who are favourable to their cause will join them; with the increase of their numbers they will move forward; and, lastly, if all goes according to their anticipations, drive the Spanish Government from the island, proclaim it a free and independent state, and take the measures necessary to establish a Republican constitution and government.

General Taylor was at Niagara Falls. The cholera was decreasing. Colonel Benton had been arrested for a libel.

A meeting of Northern and Southern delegates, with regard to a revision of the tariff, had been held at Newport; about fifty delegates were present. Nothing was finally agreed on but the policy of changing the basis of duties from *ad valorem* to specific. A slight increase of duty on iron, coal, wool, woollen and cotton goods was recommended.

The annual report of the State Treasurer of Penn-

sylvania gives a most gratifying exhibit of the condition of the finances of that state. From Mexico we learn that the Mexican Government, on the 11th ult., was in difficulty with Mr. C. McIntosh in regard to a contract for the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Government intend to back out from the agreement, while McIntosh insists on its fulfilment.

From Canada we have no news of special interest. A new paper is about to be undertaken there for the express object of advocating the independence of the British North American colonies with a view to ultimate annexation to the United States. We presume such a paper will be abundantly sustained on both sides of the line. Everything was perfectly tranquil. Lord Elgin visited Montreal on the 2nd. Messrs. La Fontaine and Merritt were at Halifax, on a mission touching customs reform. The verdict of the jury on the body of Mason, killed in the attack on La Fontaine's house, reprehended the neglect of precautions by the authorities.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Layard, author of "Nineveh, and its Remains," left Constantinople on the 30th ult., in a Turkish steamer, for Trebizond, on his way to the scene of his late brilliant discoveries. Mr. Layard is accompanied by an artist, a medical man, and a secretary. He is in excellent health and spirits, and anticipates, I believe, with the resources now at his command, to prosecute his researches with even more success than before. Mr. Layard does not intend, I understand, to confine his labours to the Assyrian ruins in the neighbourhood of Mossul, but will visit Mount Ararat, and the whole of that part of the East which abounds in religious and historical associations. The scientific and literary world may anticipate a rich treat when the fruit of Mr. Layard's present expedition shall be given to the press. Shortly before the publication of his late work, Mr. Layard was appointed by Lord Palmerston paid attaché to the British Embassy at Constantinople.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

#### IRELAND.

**THE POTATO DISEASE.**—A friend, residing in Ireland, on whose judgment and good faith we can rely, sends us a melancholy report. "—, near Dublin, September 13, 1849.—I am sorry to say, the potato is showing very badly. In this neighbourhood I thought all was safe, until Sunday last, when I saw several fields quite black and stinking. The roots I did not see; but I have seen other very bad specimens from various quarters. I was in one field on Sunday which on the previous Friday was quite green, yet the stocks when I saw them were quite decayed; and it was remarkable that ridges of parsnips, mangold-wurzel, and an experimental ridge of a strange Peruvian grain, were perfectly healthy in appearance. There were some stray stocks of potatoes among the parsnips black and withered, while actually in contact with bright green leaves of the other vegetables. This is a sad calamity, taken together with the fact that in June last close upon a million of the people were in receipt of public alms, eating up, like locusts, the means of their future maintenance."—*Spectator.*

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN TIPPERARY.**—The *Nenagh Guardian* is an opponent of capital punishment. It has a leader on the subject, alluding to the recent execution of John Tierney, at Nenagh, in which it says (and the opinion of a Tipperary journalist of the Tory party is worth having on this point), "As to the policy of death punishments, our knowledge even of Tipperary confirms the belief that they are not preventives of crime, for their frequency tends more to demoralize and harden those living witnesses who throng to behold the disgusting spectacle, rather than erase any evil principle already in their hearts. We fully admit that, for the protection of society, the red hand of the murderer should be stayed, and that the demon who sheds his fellow man's blood should be punished, and that, too, in a manner commensurate with the dreadful deed he had committed. The question, therefore, is, whether capital punishment is the greatest that can be inflicted upon a human being, or whether it were a greater punishment to let him live? The law deems it to be necessary, as an example to others, that a murderer should expiate his offence against God and his country by a moment's agony; but experience tells us, and proves to us, that hanging neither prevents nor lessens the crime of murder."

**THE REVIVED "NATION."**—Although the topics touched upon on Saturday by Mr. Duffy are of a more miscellaneous nature than he has yet ventured upon, the third number of his journal is (says the *Times*), in point of vigour, decidedly inferior to the two preceding ones. The leading article, "Rights of Property—Who shall eat the harvest?" smacks strongly of Communism, and is indeed a scarcely concealed defence of the new "clearance system" adopted by the peasantry to avoid the liabilities of rent and taxes. This Mr. Duffy calls a "popular *Lex talionis*," and was only carried into effect in instances where the landlord had commenced the war by serving ejectments on the tenantry. And he adds:—"No law of God, and no human law that any honest conscience can respect, says that the labourer must starve to feed the idler. The law of God, on the contrary, declares that 'the husbandman who labours must be the first partaker of the fruits.' We wish the husbandman could assert his natural right in some more manly way, but, poor outcast, it is not his fault that he is driven upon schemes like this. The greediness of

the landlord begot the cunning of the tenant. Vice is the parent of vice. Promises violated, rights invaded, duties neglected, a system of lying and greed directed against the tenantry, have made them what they are. They were once generous to profusion and trusting to a vice; if they are now banditti they who metamorphosed them must take the consequences. Unhappily, the fault is not all on one side; when is it, indeed? There are lazy, besotted, worthless tenants, wallowing in sloth and filth—vegetating on the land like its weeds, from whom no good will come. And there are fraudulent tenants, who would plunder for the sake of plunder, and from the justest landlord,—but the system has made them, and it must bear the blame and atone for the sin. Whatever honest landlord is plundered may thank dishonest landlords for his fate. The hunted serf, beset by death in many shapes, can ill discriminate between them."

**THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.**—Eight years ago, there were in Ireland, 310,375 "holdings" of from 1 to 5 acres each, and 252,778 holdings of from 5 to 15 acres, while the holdings of 15 acres and upwards were only 128,081, or less than one-fifth of the total number. In 1847, according to the returns prepared by Captain Larcom, and presented to the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, just before the close of last session, there had then taken place a decrease in the smallest class of holdings of 171,334, while upon the next class there was an increase of 16,756; and upon the larger holdings, of 193,473. This augmentation in the holdings must have been effected at the cost of a considerable change of hands, as well as by means of a change of system; nor can it be explained, without supposing either a greatly increased width of land to have been brought under cultivation, or an extensive abandonment of agriculture for pastoral occupation. In 1841, the 691,114 holdings might embrace, upon a rough calculation, a total of some six millions and a half of acres; but in 1847, the 730,000 holdings must have comprised not much less than ten millions of acres.

**THE DOLLY'S BRAE INVESTIGATION.**—The Castlewellan Bench of Magistrates have refused, by six votes to five, to take informations offered by the Crown lawyer against several of the Orangemen connected in the Dolly's Brae affair of the 12th of July.

**THE LATE CONFEDERATE LEADERS AND THEIR REWARD.**—It has been extensively propagated since Smith O'Brien was carried off to Van Diemen's Land (says a correspondent of the *Nation*), that his trial was a sham, that he had merely gone to take possession of a colonial appointment, the price of his treachery. The same was said of Mitchell. To this very day (adds the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*) the lower orders of Dublin, who still cling to the memory of the late Mr. O'Connell, will, if you chance to get into conversation with them upon the subject of the late "troubles," mysteriously shake their heads, and insist upon the existence of an "understanding" between Government and the confederate leaders; that Mr. Mitchell was known to be driving his tandem within the confined limits of Irish Island; that Mr. Smith O'Brien had received a colonial governorship; and that Mr. Meagher had been appointed his secretary. There is little doubt that the priests have been the means of propagating these slanders.

**THE NEW POLITICAL CREED OF JOURNALISM.**—Another forcible cry has come from Orangeland, reiterating the call upon Irishmen of all creeds and classes to join in one common union for the salvation of one common "fatherland," and clearly pointing out how all the past maladministration of Ireland is to be traced to the mad divisions among the Irish themselves. To enforce this plain-sense view of the question, the *Fermanagh Reporter* puts forward a second article, written in the same repentant spirit which characterised a former effusion.

**SECRET SOCIETIES.**—The following appears in the *Tipperary Vindicator*:—"In several chapels in the south of this county, on Sunday week, the clergy earnestly besought their flocks to abandon the insidious counsel of certain schemers, who are going about endeavouring to entrap them into secret societies. 'Wars and rumours of wars' prevail to a great extent in portions of the county. It is absolutely frightful to imagine, that the most benighted among the people would give ear to the treacherous instigations of those who are endeavouring to seduce them into crime. Apprehensions prevail that some unfortunate dupes may be made; but we hope and trust their better sense will prevail. It is said, that a secret organization has been spreading through some of the southern counties, and has extended itself to Limerick. Nothing could be more destructive of the hopes of the people."

**DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—We (*Derby Reporter*) are happy to inform our readers of the great success which has attended this newly-formed society. As a proof that the subscriptions are well paid up we may state that during the last three months more than a thousand pounds has been paid in. We understand the committee are about to make their first purchase of land, for which they have several eligible sites in view.

**A MODERN PROGLUDITE.**—On the 31st August, the famous Peter Allan, who had hewn himself a suite of a dozen rooms out of the magnesian limestone rock at Marsden, on the sea-coast between South Shields and Monkwearmouth, died of inflammation, aged fifty; and on Sunday his remains were interred at Whitburn, in the presence of his aged father and mother, both of them upwards of eighty-four years old.—*Gateshead Observer.*



## THE CHOLERA.

THE CITY COMMITTEE OF HEALTH was specially called together at the Mansion-house, on Thursday; the Lord Mayor having received a verbal complaint from the Board of Health that the sanitary arrangements of the City Unions are inadequate to the present emergency. He expected that a formal communication would arrive from the board during the sitting of the committee; and had called it to the Mansion-house immediately, that it might lose no time on account of his personal indisposition. Mr. Grainger was present, and made a statement of the precautionary measures which were absolutely necessary—more efficient medical visitation, to discover premonitory ailments; and the formation of temporary dispensaries. In reply to questions, the City Solicitor said that he doubted the power of the committee to appoint inspectors, after the Common Council had expressly negatived the report recommending the measure. Mr. Wire declared that it would be idle to hesitate a moment: the City Solicitor was right in his law, but they must reject petty considerations, carry out the objects committed to their care by the Common Council in the spirit of humanity intended by the council, and look to that body for an indemnity if they exceeded the strict letter of their commission. The Lord Mayor stated himself ready to take all the responsibility of this course. On the motion of Mr. Wire, the Officer of Health was directed to appoint a proper staff of medical officers to conduct the house visitation.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH is taking energetic steps against recusant local authorities who violate or neglect its orders. Friday night's *Gazette* contains instructions signed by two of the commissioners, Lord Ashley and Mr. Edwin Chadwick, authorizing Mr. Austin, secretary of the commission, to prosecute the Poor-law Guardians of the city of London and Greenwich Unions; the churchwardens of St. Margaret's Westminster, and St. Saviour's Southwark; and the managers of the Tottenham Court-road Chapel.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—We regret to hear that the cholera has broken out at the house of the Sisterhood [of Mercy] in Stoke Terrace, and that one of the household, termed a serving or waiting sister, has fallen a victim. Two of the sisters, we are sorry to hear, also are suffering from marked premonitory symptoms. The Christian and arduous duties undertaken by the sisterhood, under the most trying and afflicting circumstances, have created more than ordinary interest in their welfare; and it would be a cause of great concern to hear that those who have dared to brave every danger should ultimately sacrifice valuable lives in the task they have chosen as the duty of life.—*Devonport Telegraph*.

The following is the Registrar-General's Return of Deaths from Cholera and Diarrhoea, registered in London on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, 1849:—

Estimated population of London at the middle of the year 1849,—2,206,076.

Districts.	Cholera. •						Diarrhoea.
	September.						
	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	Total for the Week
London .....	454	314	211	217	237	249	280
West Districts .....	43	37	19	25	22	26	39
North Districts .....	33	22	10	18	14	24	39
Central Districts .....	43	40	22	36	36	46	131
East Districts .....	88	55	41	45	44	57	65
South Districts .....	217	160	119	93	121	105	103
West Districts—							
Kensington .....	10	10	4	9	7	11	15
Chelsea .....	9	11	3	5	5	6	7
St. George, Hanover-squ. ....	8	5	2	3	0	3	4
Westminster .....	13	5	5	6	9	4	8
St. Martin-in-the-Field .....	2	5	5	0	1	0	2
St. James's, Westminster .....	1	1	0	2	0	2	3
North Districts—							
Marylebone .....	6	4	1	6	0	11	12
Hampstead .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Pancras .....	12	12	2	6	11	5	13
Islington .....	13	3	5	4	2	8	6
Hackney .....	2	3	2	2	1	0	7
Central Districts—							
St. Giles .....	12	8	1	6	4	14	2
Strand .....	4	3	3	1	3	3	2
Holborn .....	3	5	3	3	1	0	1
Clerkenwell .....	4	2	3	4	4	3	9
St. Luke's .....	12	4	3	8	3	43	41
East London .....	3	3	3	4	0	4	4
West London .....	3	9	3	6	17	6	10
London, City of .....	2	6	3	5	4	3	2
East Districts—							
Shoreditch .....	27	17	15	9	10	13	17
Bethnal-green .....	18	24	8	15	9	17	21
Whitechapel .....	20	4	5	3	8	8	8
St. George-in-the-East .....	2	2	2	3	4	5	4
Stepney .....	14	4	6	9	4	11	10
Poplar .....	7	3	5	6	9	3	5
South Districts—							
St. Saviour .....	21	6	5	2	10	5	8
St. Olave .....	3	14	4	2	4	6	2
Bermondsey .....	24	7	11	9	11	10	16
St. George, Southwark .....	29	21	20	18	10	10	5
Newington .....	42	25	25	9	14	22	8
Lambeth .....	60	49	31	31	35	25	28
Wandsworth .....	9	7	2	2	5	6	5
Camberwell .....	19	9	5	7	12	8	8
Rotherhithe .....	11	5	4	3	6	3	3
Greenwich .....	35	15	9	10	13	10	16
Lewisham .....	3	2	0	0	1	1	4

† Returns of Saturday have not been received from Mr. G. Sinclair, Registrar of the Finsbury Sub-district of St. Luke.

Note.—The first day (Monday) includes more than the due number of deaths, as registration is, in a great measure, suspended on Sunday.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Return of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea reported to the General Board of Health for the week ending Sept. 15.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT.

	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
In Liverpool .....	96	15
Merthyr Tydfil .....	16	1
Clifton .....	81	4
Cardiff .....	13	1
Cardmarthen .....	12	0
Swansea .....	25	1
Portsea .....	35	13
Newcastle-under-Lyne .....	24	1
Tynemouth .....	137	7
Lancaster .....	11	1
Brighton .....	52	15
Neath .....	31	1
West Ham .....	13	2
Bradford and North Bierley ..	80	9
Sculcoates .....	112	13
Bristol .....	43	7
Tewkesbury .....	13	0
Gravesend and Milton .....	11	1
St. Germans .....	32	1
Rochford .....	18	0
Dewsbury .....	47	1
Anglesea .....	12	0
Leeds .....	420	29
Hunslet .....	132	13
Wolverhampton and Seisdon ..	341	28
Bridgwater .....	12	2
Hull .....	312	40
Salford .....	34	24
Bolton .....	23	5
Tavistock .....	23	0
Preston .....	1	12
Madeley .....	13	0
Manchester .....	166	63
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .....	48	2
Gainsborough .....	27	6
Great Broughton (Chester) ..	10	3
Birmingham .....	9	27
Bedminster .....	43	2
Chorlton .....	48	31
Coventry .....	56	14
Crickhowell .....	25	1
Croydon and Mitcham .....	18	2
Cockermouth .....	110	1
Dudley .....	25	9
Dartford .....	11	2
Ecclesfield .....	12	3
Goole .....	18	2
Hertford .....	48	0
Margate .....	16	7
Llanelli .....	10	0
Gateshead .....	14	2
Liskeard .....	12	2
Montgomery .....	19	0
Chester-le-Street .....	36	1
Doncaster .....	17	0
Barnard Castle .....	17	0
Sundry places .....	378	24
Total .....	3,429	629

## SCOTLAND.

## Deaths.

In Dundee .....	47
Perth .....	29
Kinnoull (Perth) .....	12
Hawick .....	15
Auchmithie (Arbroath) .....	14
Inverness .....	10
Dunfermline .....	16
Craven, Roxburghshire .....	14
Edinburgh (from April 1) .....	114
Haddington (from Aug. 18) ..	21
Sundry places .....	50
Total .....	312

THE GOVERNMENT FORM OF PRAYER, "BY HER MAJESTY'S SPECIAL COMMAND."—The following is the special form of prayer, to be used instead of the prayer used in any time of common plague or sickness, in all churches and chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Sunday, the 16th of September, and during the prevalence of the cholera in this country, "for obtaining pardon of our sins, and particularly for beseeching God to remove from us that grievous disease with which many places in this kingdom are now visited:"—

O, Almighty God and Father, whose power no creature is able to resist, and in whose hand are the issues of life and death; look down, we beseech thee, from heaven, thy dwelling-place, upon us, thine unworthy servants, who turn to thee, their only refuge, in this season of sickness and great mortality. We confess, O Lord, that we have not deserved to be free from that visitation of thy wrath, which has afflicted other nations of the earth. We acknowledge with shame and contrition that we have shown ourselves unthankful for many special mercies vouchsafed to us, and have not made that return for our national blessings which thou mightest justly require at our hand. We have departed from thy commandments; we have followed too much the things of this present world; and in our prosperity we have not sufficiently honoured thee, the author and giver of it all. If thou wert to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities, we could not stand in thy sight. But thou hast revealed thyself unto us as a God of mercy and forgiveness towards those who confess their unworthiness, and turn to thee in repentance and prayer. When Israel had provoked thee to wrath, and thousands fell by the destroying pestilence, thou didst stay the sword of the avenging angel, when the purpose of thy judgment was fulfilled. When the men of Nineveh repented of their iniquity, thou didst lay aside the fierceness of thine anger, and sparedst the guilty city, when thou sawest that they turned from their evil way. And now, O Lord, we entreat thee after thy rich mercy to grant unto us thine afflicted servants the like spirit of repentance, that thou mayest withdraw thy chastisements from our land, and stay the plague and grievous sickness which is abroad, making many desolate. May the judgments which thou hast sent work in us a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more earnest endeavour to conform to thy will, and to advance thy glory. Make us duly sensible of thy goodness, in maintaining the domestic tranquillity of our land, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Teach us to show our thankfulness for these mercies, by an increasing desire to relieve distress, to remove all occasion of discontent and murmurings, and to promote good will and concord amongst ourselves. And may the frequent instances of mor-

talities, which we have beheld, remind us all of the nearness of death, and dispose us so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers. Hear us, O Lord! for thy goodness is great, and according to the multitude of thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The prevailing epidemic has been much felt at Westminster, where persons in high places have been attacked. Many persons in Government offices have suffered severely. A very large proportion of the staff of the Board of Health have been amongst the sufferers, from the fatigue and anxiety to which they have been subjected, owing to the great increase of their labours and responsibilities. Mr. Chadwick was obliged to be absent for two days on account of a very serious attack, and Dr. Southwood Smith for more than a week. Mr. Austin, the secretary of the board, was also absent for a week and seriously ill, as was the chief clerk, Mr. Edwards, for three days. One of the inspectors and the chief office-keeper at Gwydyrhouse have been confined by fever, and another has lost his wife by an attack of cholera. During the vacation Lord Ashley has been most anxious and unremitting in his attention to his duties as Chairman of the Board of Health. He was relieved by the Earl of Carlisle, who took his seat as president of the board on Friday and on yesterday. Many deputations have been received, and scientific persons, native and foreign, constantly consulted. The duties altogether have been of a most harassing and laborious nature.—*Observer of Sunday*.

CHOLERA RETURNS.—We believe that we may now announce confidently that the cholera in the metropolis has received a decided check. The energetic means adopted in the very worst districts, during the last few days, have been attended with the best results, and fully prove that if active means had been resorted to in time the lives of many hundreds might have been saved. We have the fact from an accumulation of professional and administrative authority, that the cases have been most numerous where lives have been saved by early and timely remedies.—*Ibid*.

THE CHOLERA IN DUBLIN.—The epidemic, it appears, has broken out with some virulence among the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School, situated in that part of the Phoenix-park which overlooks the small village of Chapelizod, and within about a mile of Castleknock, where, but a fortnight previously, the pestilence had committed such fearful ravages. Between Thursday night and Saturday the deaths among the boys amounted to 16, and a like number were on Saturday under medical treatment. The gardens attached to the establishment are loaded with the finest fruit trees, and every precaution was taken to keep the inmates from eating the fruit; but it is generally supposed that the effort proved unavailing, as there is no doubt that the mortality is the result of excessive indulgence in the use of unripe fruit. With this drawback the accounts continue favourable; and what is highly gratifying is the fact that the disease is showing itself in a more mitigated form, and that within the last few days a great number of new cases have yielded to medical skill; almost, indeed, in every instance in which the first insidious symptoms were not neglected by the sufferer.

Among those who have fallen victims to cholera during the past week, have been the Archdeacon Jeffreys, late of Bombay; Dr. William Cooke Taylor, of Trinity College, Dublin, well known as a *littérateur* and a successful political statistic; Thomas Inskip, the poetical writer so many years associated in reputation with his friend the poet Bloomfield.

The daily papers state that on Sunday the metropolitan churches were densely thronged, and in all of them more than a usual degree of solemnity was observed.

TIMELY MUNIFICENCE.—The suffering of the people has called the Earl of Carlisle from his princely seat in the north to the crowded and pestilential city. One of the first acts, on his return to town, of that nobleman, so well known for his humane and benevolent feelings, was to address the following letter to the Lord Bishop of London, appropriately commencing a movement which cannot fail to command extensive imitation:—

Grosvenor-place, Sept. 14, 1849.

My dear Lord Bishop,—Some little time ago I received an anonymous letter containing a bank-note for £100, and directing me to apply it to her Majesty's service. Under ordinary circumstances I should have forwarded it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom it would of course have been added to the general stock in the coffers of the Treasury. As I conceive, however, that a certain discretion was vested in me, by its being forwarded to me and not to him, I have thought myself at liberty, under the present emergency, to ask you to apply it, in the event of no special committee having been appointed for the purpose, through the medium of some of your admirable clergy, to the relief of families suffering from the cholera, or the losses occasioned by it, in the most afflicted districts of your diocese. You will excuse my giving publicity to this letter, in order that the donor may be informed how his generous gift has been used; and, in order that I may not appear, by this possible diversion of it from its intended purpose, to be only making free with the money of others, I shall venture to send the same amount to the Bishop of Winchester for distribution on the south side of the river.

I have the honour to be, my dear Lord,

Your very faithful servant,

CARLISLE.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—The Bishop of Ripon has fixed to-day, the 19th, as a day of humiliation and prayer, within the parish of Leeds, on account



of the prevailing epidemic. The mayor, having found a general concurrence among all religious bodies in his views, has publicly recommended the closing of shops and places of business from ten to half-past one in the forenoon, and after half-past five in the evening; so as to give as many as possible the opportunity of attending worship. It is probable that there will be services in many of the chapels of the Wesleyans and other Dissenters.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—It was announced on Sunday morning last at the various Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the metropolis, that the present week being Ember week, the usual observance of a fast on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, would be required by the church, but that in consequence of the prevalence of cholera and diarrhoea, and as fish is considered to induce a looseness of the bowels, and the nourishment afforded by eating animal and substantial food is essential for the preservation of the stomach and bowels in health and strength, the abstinence from flesh meat, required on such occasions, will be dispensed with.

**THE WESLEYANS.**—Friday next is appointed as a day of humiliation and fasting, throughout the Wesleyan societies, with special reference to the cholera.

In CAMBERWELL, the congregation of the parish church has been "invited to attend Divine service every morning during the present week, from Monday to Saturday inclusive, for the purpose of humbling ourselves before Almighty God, and deprecating his anger against the land under the present awful visitation of cholera." The notice conveying this invitation, was announced from the pulpit as having the warmest approval of the Bishop, and the services are to be continued for another week.

**SHOREDITCH.**—Friday last was observed as a day of humiliation in this parish. The shopkeepers closed their shops, and abstained as far as possible from business. The churches in the district were well attended.

**THE CHOLERA IN LAMBETH.**—"A Lambeth Man" writes as follows:—"In the *Times* of this morning (Tuesday) I observe a letter from one of the churchwardens of Lambeth, in which he states that the 'Rev. the Rector' of that parish has suggested the propriety of making collections in the churches to-morrow, which the 'Lord Bishop of Winchester' has ordered to be observed as 'a day of humiliation and prayer'—the money so collected 'to form a fund for the special relief of the numerous unfortunate sufferers from cholera within that district.' Now, Sir, I would cheerfully give my mite to such a desirable and necessary fund; but when I know, upon the most unquestionable testimony, that a very considerable sum has been received by the rector for fees on the burial of the poor sufferers in the *High-street* burial-ground! and that in many cases collections from house to house have been made by some of the poor people in order to raise the money demanded as 'burial fees,' I cannot conceal the disgust with which I read the letter containing the 'charitable' suggestion of this 'spiritual' overseer. I could tell of some doings relative to this subject, which would amply justify the indignation excited by such hypocrisy, for such I cannot but regard it. I will, however, for the present forbear, and perhaps the gift which the rector may lay upon the altar (aided also, I would fain hope, by a liberal contribution from his father-in-law, the Lord Bishop of London), will show that the 'fees' were only taken to protect the rights of his successor, and not to fill his own purse."

**A DAY OF HUMILIATION IN SOUTHWARK.**—In consequence of the increase of sickness and mortality from the effects of cholera, the Bishop of Winchester has ordered that special services for prayer and humiliation shall be held on Wednesday, Sept. 19 (to-day), in the churches of all the parishes within the deanery of Southwark extending along the banks of the river from Rotherhithe to Wandsworth, and including Camberwell, Clapham, Streatham, and Tooting. The notification expresses an earnest hope that on that day the shops may be generally closed, and that, in addition to attendance at the public services of the church, the inhabitants of the district will apply themselves to private prayer and confession of sins, will abstain from amusements, and, as far as they can, from business.

**EXETER.**—The Bishop, who is said to be better since his removal to Durham, has, in conformity with the canon, issued a formal document under his hand and seal, giving authority to the parochial clergy to appoint a day of humiliation, by reason of the fearful scourge of cholera.—*Western Times.*

**THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.**—The cholera still lingers in some of the quarters of Paris, and though by no means of a formidable character, so far as the number of the victims is concerned, it still occasionally strikes down some remarkable persons, who serve to perpetuate its memory amongst the people. That terrible scourge has now existed six months in the capital, and from its first appearance till the 31st of last month there have been 10,195 deaths in private houses, and 8,406 in the hospitals, giving a total of 18,601, or an excess of 200 over the year 1832. If, however, we take the fact into account, that the population of Paris has increased since that period by 300,000, we shall find that the numbers of the present year are not yet equal to those of 1832. About three weeks or a month ago, the deaths averaged about 20 per day; they increased gradually to about 45; and the latest returns giving 20 per diem.

VIENNA AND BERLIN are at the present time suffering more than Paris: at Berlin the deaths are more than 40 a day, with a population three times less than that of Paris. The disease is also raging in Lombardy. At Brescia, the deaths from the 10th to the 18th ult. were 182.

## THE CHOLERA AND SANITARY REFORM.

The *Times*, on Wednesday and Thursday, in two long articles (which occupy together more than six columns), gives a very elaborate history of the cholera morbus, from the date of its first appearance in India up to the present year. He treats all theories as "not proven," including that of "Anti-Zymosis," who suggests observations to test his hypothesis that cholera is caused by the absence of ozone in the atmosphere; at the same time, ascribing to the excess of that gaseous substance the disease called influenza; and he points to excessive mortality at Wolverhampton and Wednesbury as fatal counter-evidence. In 1832, if we are not mistaken, the immunity of Birmingham was ascribed to its geological position, on sand-stone. The writer in the *Times*, however, shows all theorists to agree in the one point, that debility is the predisposing cause of cholera; wherefore, he advocates sanitary measures as the great preventive. The writer thus concludes:—

"The proved inefficacy, as well of palliative as of curative methods, drives us to preventive measures as our only resource. And here it is satisfactory to observe, all scientific perplexity vanishes. Intricate and inscrutable as are all the philosophical questions connected with pestilential epidemics, the practical problem which they present is accurately and completely solved. It has been proved, beyond a doubt, that every form of pestilence is 'preventible'; that typhus, like plague, may be driven from our shores; and that, as the wolf from our forests, so the cholera may be extirpated from our towns.

"The fact is, that debility—whether resulting directly from privation, or caused by the reaction consequent on excess; whether depending on insufficiency or on adulteration of food, water, or air; whether inflicted on the poor by exhausting toil, or on the rich by enervating indulgence; whether the consequence of physical suffering, or of mental anxiety and distress—debility is, in such a climate as ours, the main condition of epidemic pestilence. A population well nourished and clothed, cleanly and airily lodged, fairly worked and paid, would, we may be sure, enjoy entire immunity from cholera. On the other hand, it is not to one only, but to a series of terrible and loathsome maladies, that we are exposed by the habitual infringement of physiological law, and especially by the respiration of vitiated air. Gorged with corpses, and sadden with ordure, the soil of London, like a field manured, furnishes to the great Mower not one harvest only, but a perpetual rotation of crops. Year after year 15,227 victims beyond the proper average fall in London by endemic diseases, independently of those who perish by the periodical outbreaks of epidemic pestilence. Those who escape cholera now must stand their chance of typhus next year; of scarletina, perhaps of febrile influenza, the year after; and so on through the long catalogue of diseases.

"So considered, the sanitary and the social questions appear but as correlative problems; or rather as two aspects of the same problem, viewed successively in its physiological and political bearings. On the early subjugation of 'plague, pestilence, and famine'—rightly linked together in our Litany—not only our individual, but also our social health, evidently depends. In this momentous enterprise, this campaign against the invisible destroyers of mankind, the energy of the English people is now fairly engaged. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the importance of the effects which this movement, under the admirable guidance of Dr. Farr, and his able coadjutors, must have upon the future health and happiness of mankind. Five centuries ago (in 1346), when a pestilence, so frightfully virulent that it is called to this day the 'black plague,' destroyed (according to Villani's computation) three-fifths of the inhabitants of Europe, a few miserable Jews were accused of poisoning the rivers, and their barbarous massacre was the only preventive measure inspired by this terrible mortality. To this day the Moslems believe the plague-smitten to be touched with an invisible lance by the Angel of Death; for whose propitiation they dress a she camel in bells and feathers, and, after leading it in procession, give its flesh to the vultures and dogs. With less excuse we ourselves have, on like occasion, been almost equally remiss.

"Of these errors the present mortality is the terrible, but we trust, the final expiation. It rests with ourselves whether or not the next decennial period shall witness another plague calamitous as that which now 'fills our streets with confusion and woe—the wailing of relatives, the hurried passing and repassing of the messengers of death, and the lamentable cry for surgeons, wanted in many places at once.' It rests with ourselves whether, year after year, the dead shall be buried in the midst of the living. In a word, it rests with ourselves whether the ordures that now pollute our rivers shall henceforth fertilize our fields, and, ceasing at length to breed disease and death, shall spring up, strangely transmuted, in rich crops of life-sustaining grain. The issues of these great events are now (under Providence) in our own hands. Between poison and food—between disease and health—between death and life—we are now called upon to choose. Shall we advocate the vested interests in filth and cholera, or give our strenuous support to the sanitary movement?"

\* Report of the Registrar-General, September 1, 1849.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are about to make an inquiry into the present condition of all the cathedral schools throughout the kingdom.

## THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

On Thursday morning, Inspector Yates received a letter from Bolton in Lancashire, with some communications on the authority of a clairvoyante. According to the writer, "The clairvoyante says that there are three cellars underneath the house, and she could not see the end of the one in which the pistol is hid. Search, and you will find it." The police reporter of the *Times* observes, "What makes this letter rather extraordinary is, that there are three cellars, and one of them had not been minutely searched. In consequence, Burton was directed to search the cellars minutely." During the search, "he perceived some spots and streaks of blood on the wall opposite the back-kitchen door. . . . It is very strange that these marks were not discovered before by the constables who searched the house, as they are very prominent near the back-kitchen door.

Mr. Secker has complied with the application of Manning to have a further portion of the £73 in gold found on his wife at Edinburgh: £20 has been given him.

On Saturday the Mannings were again brought up at the Southwark Police Court, before Mr. Secker. The Court was crowded to suffocation. The depositions taken on previous occasions having been read over and signed, the witnesses were bound over in the usual recognizances to appear at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court, commencing on October the 22nd.

Mr. Bodkin then proceeded to examine additional witnesses. Amongst these was Mary Wells, who had already identified Manning as the person who had bought some lime of her father at Russell-street, Bermondsey, previous to the murder of O'Connor, and Anna Firman, the girl (12 years of age) who had been employed to clean the house at 3, Minver-place, on the Saturday following the murder. Her evidence was much the same as that given in our last number. She said that she was at the house from half-past 9 in the morning till 7 at night—

I saw a man there during the day. I should know him again. It was the male prisoner.

Mr. Bodkin.—Are you sure about that, or do you believe that he is the man?—Yes, I am sure it is the man. He came in twice; he said the first time about half-an-hour, and about 10 minutes the second time. The first time I saw them speak. He stamped his foot. They were in the bed room, up stairs. He said, "Give it to me directly," speaking to her. "Yes," she said. I saw something given. I did not notice what it was, or whether he then went out again; and I did not see him any more.

Matilda Weldon, servant to Mr. Bainbridge, the broker, gave evidence that on Monday morning, the 13th of August, about eight o'clock, Manning came to her master's house and remained till half-past ten. He came back at half-past three o'clock, and engaged the apartments, when he sent her to 3, Minver-place, to fetch Mrs. Manning. The girl could not find the house, and on her return to Mr. Bainbridge's, about five o'clock, she found Manning there, and told him so. He got up, and said he would go and fetch her himself. He accordingly left Mr. Bainbridge's, and returned in about twenty minutes with a bottle of brandy in his hand. He seemed much excited, and when asked about his wife, he said that she had "cut" into the country, and left him. Mrs. Scofield, of 12 New Weston-street, opposite the scene of the murder, said that about five o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 13th ult., Manning went to his house and knocked at the door. Finding that he was not admitted by his wife, he came to her house and asked where she was gone. She told him that his wife left in a cab about three o'clock, with several boxes. He seemed much excited, and went to No. 2 Minver-place, passed through that house, and climbed over the back wall into his own. Mrs. Page, the occupier of No. 2 Minver-place, informed the police that Manning was smoking his pipe on the wall till near half-past five on the afternoon of the 9th instant. He talked to her about some railway shares that he was possessed of, and alluded to his disposing of them and going into the country. While he was talking a loud knock was heard at the door, when he jumped off the wall and exclaimed, "Oh, I forgot that I have an appointment with a gentleman this evening." She saw nothing more of him that day, but during the night she heard a deal of scuffling in the kitchen, and a little after midnight the noise attracted her to the back window, when she perceived a light in Manning's back kitchen, and distinctly saw shadows of a man and woman in a stooping position.

Mr. Younghusband, gauger, and Mr. J. J. Coleman, locker, in the Custom-house, both deposed to having seen the deceased Mr. O'Connor on Thursday afternoon, August 9—the former on London-bridge, the latter in New Weston-street, about three minutes' walk from the Mannings' house.

The prisoners were remanded to Wednesday (this day), at three o'clock.

The *Times* reporter gives the following description of the personal appearance of the prisoners in the Police Court, on Saturday:—

Manning was dressed in a complete suit of black, and looking, in consequence, much more respectable than at his last examination. His step and bearing were perfectly firm, but his face was overspread with a deadly pallor, which struck the spectator the more from the extraordinary breadth of his features, the fairness of his complexion, and the light colour of his hair. His cast of countenance and general appearance are much more striking than those of his wife, and are so remarkable that anywhere, and under any circumstances, they must have attracted attention. He is one of those men who, once seen, cannot easily be forgotten. The size of his face and the flabby appearance of the lower portion of it are particularly striking; the large under jaw being clothed all round with folds of fat, which terminate in



huge double chin in front, and extend beneath the ears in lumps of flesh, more like swellings than natural formations. The mouth is unusually small, the lips thin and frequently compressed in a manner indicative of great obstinacy of character. The eyes are blue, deep set, with a stern watchful expression in them, which, without his knowing why, makes a man feel uncomfortable when they are turned upon him. The prisoner, however, seldom gazed steadily forward, his eyes being generally downcast. His forehead is broad and high, but not open in its expression. He wears upon his huge cheeks two small patches of reddish whisker, several shades darker than his hair. All the lower part of his face is closely shaved, and this, coupled with its remarkable formation, and the effect of a complexion rendered pallid by dissipation as much as from natural causes, gives to the whole countenance a character strongly indicative of those qualities which are requisite for the commission of great crimes.

Like her husband, Mrs. Manning had also paid considerable attention to her personal appearance. She wore a black satin dress, a straw bonnet trimmed with a gay riband, and a black lace veil, which when she entered the court was drawn down, and disposed in such a manner as almost entirely to conceal her features. A small plain white collar was turned neatly over on her neck, and her wristbands were conspicuous from their size and showy make. Her visits had been laid aside, and her figure, which is large and rather handsome, though masculine, could be seen to advantage. She has all the appearance of unusual strength for a woman. On entering the dock, she sat down with her back to the bench, her solicitor (Mr. Solomons) and a female turnkey being placed opposite to her. With them she from time to time conversed, apparently in a very cheerful and smiling manner; but she never once looked straight at her husband, nor he at her. When his declarations charging her with the murder were read, her countenance underwent no visible alteration. After the depositions had been disposed of, and when new evidence on the charge was about to be gone into, she stood up, turned round towards the bench, and raising her veil completely from her face, looked about her with a fearless and unembarrassed expression. So perfectly collected was she that she showed considerable anxiety lest her satin dress should have been creased while she was seated, and she therefore adjusted its folds with the greatest composure. The appearance of her face has undergone little alteration since she was first brought up for examination. There is less colour, and the effects of a dissipated life are more clearly discernible in it, but beyond this there was nothing observable. She has evidently much greater courage than her husband in bearing up against the dreadful charges brought against them; and amidst all the coarseness and sensuality of her expression, there is something almost approaching to goodnature about her irregular features, which certainly makes her less unprepossessing than Manning.

**EXECUTION OF GLEESON WILSON.**—The murderer of Mrs. Henrichson, her two sons, Henry George Henrichson, and John Alfred Henrichson, and her female servant, Mary Parr, at Liverpool, in the month of March last, paid the last penalties of the law, on Saturday, on the scaffold at Kirkdale gaol. He made no confession of his crime. When his breakfast was brought to him, about eight o'clock, he refused to partake of any; but about eleven o'clock he expressed a wish to have some refreshment, and a cup of coffee and some bread and butter were furnished to him, of which he seemed to partake heartily. Shortly before twelve o'clock, when brought into the press-room, he was placed upon the usual chair, and the process of pinioning commenced. The Rev. Mr. Duggan and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Catholic priests, accompanied him to the press-room, and during the time the pinioning was going on these gentlemen fervently urged him to make his peace with God. He looked around him and at those near him with a painful indifference; and just before the pinioning was completed, he offered up a short incoherent prayer, and declared that he was an innocent man; and at twelve o'clock, as the melancholy procession was approaching the scaffold, the culprit again repeated that he was altogether innocent of the dreadful crime laid to his charge. As early as seven o'clock crowds were wending their way to Kirkdale, in order to secure the best possible view of the gallows. Every minute increased the number, and before the hour appointed for the execution had arrived each point commanding a view of the drop was occupied. The lowest estimate of their number was 100,000. The railway turned the occasion to a business purpose, by running cheap trains, all of which were densely packed. Madame Tussaud had a representative present to obtain the clothes of the wretch; and a Mr. Bally, a phrenologist, was there to take a cast of his head. A few minutes before twelve o'clock, the iron gate leading to the drop was opened, and the prisoner appeared between two priests, the Rev. Mr. Duggan and the Rev. Mr. Marshall; a general feeling of horror seemed to pervade all present, which found expression in the most distant part of the assemblage by bursts of execration. The priests read in English the service of the Catholic church for a departing soul, and the lips of the prisoner moved to the responses. He looked calmly on the dense mass of human beings before him without evincing the slightest nervousness. The priests continued to read, and as the bolt was drawn they prayed on their knees. His sufferings were brief, for he seemed to die almost immediately. The neck appeared to be broken by the fall. When life was extinct, the hangman turned the body, then swinging in the air, round, and lowering the cap concealed the features. This was caused by the shouts of those around, "Cover his face! cover his face!" Altogether, it is hardly possible to conceive a more disgustingly painful incident. The execution was disgraced by the presence of a considerable number of women, many of them very respectably dressed.

A wire suspension bridge has been thrown across the Ohio. It is 1,010 feet in length.

## LAW, POLICE, AND ASSIZE.

**THE CHARGE AGAINST LOLA MONTEZ.**—At Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, Mr. Clarkson said he had received information that the person called Mrs. James, who was charged at the instance of Miss Heald with bigamy, would not appear that day, and did not intend to appear. The magistrate had been kind enough to inform him that he had received an intimation to that effect of Mrs. James's solicitor. It therefore became his (Mr. Clarkson's) unpleasant duty to apply to the magistrate to estreat the recognizances. He wished, however, to say one word more, in consequence of a rumour that these proceedings were instituted on the part of Miss Heald, not substantially, but with a view, which, indeed, was rather confirmed by the arrival of Mrs. James, on Friday, under the pretence of undergoing examination, of effecting a compromise. On the part of the sister of the father of this deluded young man, he begged to say there was no foundation whatever for such rumour, and his first proof that there was not might be seen in the fact of his now praying that the bail might be estreated. This was accordingly done. It appears that Lola Montez and Mr. Heald had again left London for Paris on Sunday week. The *Sun* states that Mrs. Heald, alias Lola Montez, was so anxious to return to England, to be re-examined on the charge of bigamy, that she hired a fast steam-ship, at an expense of £500, expressly to bring her from Naples to England. Query,—Why did she go out of the way? And why has she run off again without meeting the magistrates?

**SURPRISING PHENOMENON AT LLANELLY.**—On the afternoon of Tuesday last, a few minutes after one o'clock, great numbers of the populace were very much surprised by a remarkable appearance in the clouds. At the mouth of the harbour there seemed to be something dropping from the clouds in the shape of a slender cone reversed, the base being upwards, and which turned out to be nothing less than a waterspout. It descended rather low, but was not observed to touch the surface of the sea. It was situate at the very verge of a particularly dense blue-black cloud, and as the spout drew up again into it we could very distinctly observe the cloud spread out wider and wider the faster it drew up. It was very dark on the margin, but all down the centre there appeared an aqueous light streak, which gave it more the appearance of a tube. It did not separate at all whilst ascending. This one had scarcely been withdrawn more than eight minutes when another descended rapidly, much more to the west, it being then about the middle of the Wormhead Bay. This was very similar to the one which had just disappeared, only that it seemed to descend quicker, and to contain a greater quantity of water, and appeared to the eye about three feet in diameter, and it came down much lower than the previous one, but still it did not quite touch the water. It moved forward at the rate of about ten miles an hour, the wind blowing from the north-west at the time. When going up again it had not ascended very high, when the lower part of it swung round very suddenly into an oblique direction, forming an angle of about twenty degrees; but it soon resumed its former perpendicular position. From the time of the latter descending and ascending again eleven minutes elapsed by our watches. Neither of these waterspouts was accompanied by either thunder or lightning, as is frequently the case with these phenomena. We understand that it is about ten or twelve years ago since one made its appearance, and it then swept over the land; and, in Llangennech, the force of the circular motion of the wind was so great that it drew up leaves, small twigs, and loose branches, and birds which happened to come within its influence, but did very little damage to the place.—*Cambrian*.

**PRIZE ESSAY ON DIRECT TAXATION.**—The essay to which has been awarded the prize of £70, offered by the National Confederation for the best essay on the subject of "NATIONAL TAXATION and the EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT of the same," has just been published. We have barely had time to glance into its pages here and there; but that glance has been sufficient to convince us that it is a most interesting history of the process by which the burden of taxation has been gradually shifted from land and real property to the shoulders of the industrious classes, and a most powerful argument in favour of the justice and policy of retracing our steps, and making direct taxation, on an equitable principle, the rule, instead of the exception, in our fiscal system. At present, we can do no more than indicate that the basis of taxation proposed is the capitalized income derived from labour, and all sorts of property, estimated at so many years' purchase:—for example, the wages of a labourer at 7½ years, leasehold property at 12½, real property, consisting of houses, at 15, and land at 20 years, which for Great Britain and Ireland, is estimated at £6,274,508,125;—a tax of ½ per cent on which would realize a revenue of £47,058,811. The enormous saving in the expense of collection, the unspeakable advantages of freeing industry, commerce, and manufactures, from the incubus of the Custom and Excise, the checks upon jobbing, patronage, and needless expenditure, the doing away alike with smuggling and the preventive service, and many other advantages, social, moral, and political, anticipated from the proposed change, are most ably set forth; and even those who may not be disposed to agree with the writers in their conclusions, cannot withhold their admiration for the zeal and ability with which their arguments are enforced.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.**—It is believed that the Queen intends prolonging her sojourn at her Highland residence three or four days beyond the period originally named, so as to reach Osborne House on the 29th or 30th instant. The Earl Grey continues in attendance on the Queen, but shortly leaves to return to Howick Hall, Northumberland, whence he comes to London. The noble earl will be succeeded by his relative, Sir George Grey, who will attend on her Majesty in the royal progress by railway to London. Amongst the visitors at Balmoral have been Mr. and Mrs. Fox Maule, Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, and Mr. Sheriff Alison. Prince Albert and his suite are stated to be very assiduous anglers at Ballater. Monday week was to have been a grand "pouting" day, that is, for hunting salmon, but the water was so much swollen and turbid that the sport was postponed. Subsequently, Prince Albert drove to the forest of Ballochbuie, her Majesty and the ladies in waiting accompanying him to its outskirts. He remained out for a good many hours. In the early part of the day he killed a splendid stag—reckoned the best he has brought down this season.

**THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.**—Of course, no definite appointment has yet been made to the vacant see of Norwich. The translation of the Right Rev. Lord Auckland from the bishopric of Sodor and Man is somewhat confidently predicted. His lordship's promotion would not absolutely strengthen the Ministerial party in the House of Lords, Lord Auckland having a seat at present as a temporal peer; but, on the other hand, the new Bishop of Norwich, if a commoner, will be excluded from the bishops' bench, under the rotation system, until another vacancy occurs among the right rev. the prelates.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

Friday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted to "Sir Albert Denison Conyngham, commonly called Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order," leave to take the surname of Denison only, in lieu of his present surname. Lord Albert is the second surviving son of the Marquis of Conyngham, by Elizabeth, sister of the late Mr. William Joseph Denison; and he takes the new name in accordance with a proviso in his uncle's will, by which instrument considerable property was bequeathed to him.

**SIR R. PEEL AND THE SERGEANT.**—A Perth paper lately published a paragraph concerning a kind attention paid by Sir Robert Peel to Sergeant John Macpherson, an old Highland gamekeeper at Kingussie. Macpherson has written to the *Inverness Courier*, stating that full justice has not been done to the event, and has forwarded particulars to the *Courier* and an original letter from Sir Robert, which he would "not part with for a whole year's pension." The *Inverness Courier* relates, that, "Sir Robert Peel formerly had Cluny Castle and shootings for four years. His first visit to the Highlands was made in company with the Marquis of Huntly (the late and the last Duke of Gordon), at Pitmain, some thirty years ago. Hence his acquaintance with Sergeant John Macpherson, well known to all sportsmen and visitors in that quarter. John volunteered in 1790 into Duke Alexander's company, which afterwards joined the first battalion of the 42nd Regiment. He was some time servant to General Sir Ralph Abercromby; and was wounded at the battle of Aboukir in 1801, while his company, the Grenadiers, were taking the enemy's cannon on the sandy hills. He was also one of the four sergeants who accompanied Abercromby's remains to Malta. Shortly afterwards, John came home and entered into the service of the Marquis of Huntly, with whom he was a great favourite. He continued in the situation of head gamekeeper in Badenoch until the death of his patron. It was, he thinks, in the year 1819, and on the 12th of August, that the Marquis ordered him to accompany Mr. Peel to the moors of Corryduer, above Kingussie, the Marquis's favourite shooting. John hesitated; for he says, looking at so young a man, and only plain Mr. Peel, and knowing that the Marquis permitted no one but himself to shoot over this moor, he thought this was just one of the Marquis's jokes or tricks. The Marquis's quick eye soon saw through the matter, and he repeated his order; adding, 'Sergeant, show the young gentlemen the best part of the moor, for I will not be surprised to see him yet Prime Minister of England.' These words, the Sergeant remarks, were said in Sir Robert Peel's own hearing; and they must have occurred to his mind when he approached Pitmain this season. Unfortunately, John was out fishing when Sir Robert inquired for him; but he took the liberty next day to write to Eilean Aigas, thanking the great statesman for the honour he had done him by inquiring for him, and stating some of the changes that had occurred in the country. By return of post, the Sergeant received a letter in Sir Robert's own hand, enclosing a handsome present. The letter we shall faithfully return, seeing that the Sergeant says he would not part with it for a year's pension; namely, £18 5s. It is *verbatim* as follows:—

Dear Sergeant Macpherson,—I think it is just thirty years since we met at Pitmain: but I assure you that I have not forgotten you, and that I heard with great pleasure on passing through Kingussie on Thursday last, that you were in good health. Pray accept the enclosed for the sake of auld langsyne.

Faithfully yours,  
ROBERT PEEL.

Eilean Aigas, near Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.

The old man's joy was complete. He treated his friends and drank the Baronet's health in overflow.



ing bumpers; while the precious letter was treasured up as a legacy to his sons and grandchildren."

DR. W. B. CARPENTER has been appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, in the room of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, deceased.—*Medical Gazette*.

THE GOVERNOR OF MALTA.—We have authority for stating, that there is no truth whatever in the paragraph copied from a morning contemporary, to the effect that Mr. More O'Ferrall had been reprimanded for not receiving the Italian refugees at Malta, and that he had in consequence tendered his resignation. We understand that there is not even a shadow of ground on which to found this paragraph.—*Globe*.

It has been ordered, that in future all the assessed taxes, including the income-tax, shall be received by the collectors of the inland revenue. The separate offices now held will, therefore, shortly be abolished.—*Globe*.

THE LATE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—On Monday evening week it was announced, that the indisposition under which his lordship had been labouring had terminated in congestion of the brain, and the closing of shutters, and other insignia of mourning, became almost universal throughout the city. It has been generally expected that the remains would arrive at Yarmouth on Sunday, and that the funeral would take place on Tuesday morning, at the Cathedral. The mayor and corporation have intimated their intention to follow the funeral cortege, and there is no doubt this example will be followed by a very large number of citizens. All business will, we presume, be suspended during the solemn hour of the interment. A subscription for a monument to his lordship's memory has already been commenced, headed by the mayor, and several members of the town council; and the dean and chapter simultaneously decided upon some other mode of recording their estimation of his lordship's virtues. The funeral cannot take place until Friday next, on which day, at one o'clock, the mournful procession will leave the Palace for the Cathedral.—*Norfolk News*.

TOWER HAMLETS REGISTRATION COURT.—The revising barrister, Mr. M'Christie, sat on Saturday at the Court-house, Wellesloe-square, and went entirely through the list of voters. The business was merely formal, no agents, either Liberal or Conservative, being present. The number of claims was 48, of which seven were rejected on various grounds of illegality. One objection, on the ground of non-payment of rates, was held good. The proceedings terminated at half-past one o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—On Saturday, seventy tons weight of gold dust from California and dollars from Valparaiso, were placed in the vaults of the Bank of England, brought by her Majesty's ship "Calypso." The specie arrived by special train from Portsmouth, and was removed from the London-bridge terminus in twenty vans, drawn by eighty horses, and escorted by the police. It was contained in 1,400 boxes, valued at £6,000,000 sterling.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAMS, THE CHARTIST CONVICT.—On Sunday, the remains of Joseph Williams, the Chartist convict, were conveyed to their last resting-place in the Victoria Cemetery, Bethnal-green. A mourning-coach followed the hearse, containing his father, mother, and other relatives. There were several other private cabs in the rear, which were followed to the cemetery by upwards of 10,000 persons, the twentieth part of whom were carrying the Chartist staffs of office. In accordance with the wish of the Convention, Williams was interred in the same grave with the young weaver, who was killed on Sunday, June 4, 1848, when attending the Chartist meeting held in Bishop Bonner's Fields. The usual religious ceremonies over the deceased being gone through, the concourse left the ground, contributing liberally as they departed to a fund being raised for the benefit of widow Williams and her six children. The boxes for the subscription were held by females, and had inscribed on them, "The Liberty and Victim Fund." There was a strong body of police present, but their services were not required.

SIR B. HALL, it is rumoured, in consequence of his continued ill health, has announced his intention to resign his seat for Marylebone. It is also said that Mr. William Williams is to be put in nomination.

COLONEL SIBTHORP.—The *Lincolnshire Chronicle* states that Colonel Sibthorp has had a relapse, and that he now lies dangerously ill.

The *Dix Decembre* announces that sixteen guillotines have been constructed in Paris during the last year for the different states of Europe in which that mode of execution has been adopted.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 28, Brunswick-square, London.

## LITERATURE.

*John Howard, and the Prison World of Europe.* From original and authentic Documents. By HEPWORTH DIXON. London: Jackson and Walford.

AN intelligent and readable life of Howard has been long a desideratum. He is better known to most readers by the splendid panegyric of Edmund Burke; and to others by the conspicuous place he occupies as illustrating Foster's Essay "on Decision of Character," than by any memoir. Indeed, of memoirs there are only two worthy of the name; one by Dr. Aikin, which is little known; and another by the late Baldwin Brown, which is a little read. We anticipate, therefore, for Mr. Dixon, a clear stage and a fair hearing.

The state of the prisons before Howard began his philosophic career, is delineated in this volume with much force, and from original sources of information. It appears from a report now first printed, that in "the age of Pope and Swift—in the so-called Augustan period of English letters"—the demoralization of "the prison-world" was almost inconceivable. Not only were the most licentious practices carried on within the walls;—not only was all religious worship notoriously neglected—not only were swearing, blasphemy, and gaming, the current laws which distinguished the characters of the inmates, but spirituous liquors were permitted to so great an extent, that even condemned malefactors went in a state of intoxication to their execution; and, in some cases, where cupidity or malice had been strongly excited, the unhappy prisoner was even murdered. At length, a committee of the House undertook to report upon the existing state of prison-discipline, but, though the first revelations were received within the walls of Parliament with surprise and consternation, such was the apathy of the public mind, and such the enormous extent of the evil itself, that the inquiry was never completed. The reader of this volume will find statements, verified by ample testimony, enough to make him shudder at the monstrous wickedness which defied justice, morality, and religion.

No authentic record exists of the place or the date of Howard's birth, though his monument in St. Paul's says that he was born at Hackney, September 2, 1726. His father was a merchant, possessed of moderate wealth. Howard was nursed, however, at Cardington, where he afterwards resided. From his birth he was infirm and sickly, and the child, in his gentleness and modesty, gave some faint signs of the future man. His early acquisitions were far from considerable, though he was well acquainted with French and with some other modern languages, and possessed "a fair acquaintance with English literature." He was apprenticed at a grocery-warehouse in Watling-street, London; and at the death of his father, which occurred about the time of the completion of his apprenticeship, came into the possession of about seven thousand pounds, besides some landed property. At this time he travelled on the continent, where he visited the galleries and other public exhibitions with somewhat of the taste of a connoisseur. His tastes were elegant, his habits simple, and his religion conspicuous. The tendency to consumptive disorder which had marked him from infancy was gradually overcome; and as he had derived great benefit to his health from the kind and unremitting attentions of the lady under whose roof he resided, he offered her his hand and fortune, and they were married. Short, however, was the period of his connubial happiness, and he was soon left a widower. Smarting under his recent bereavement, he proposed to visit Portugal at a time when Lisbon was in ruins from the effect of the great earthquake. The vessel in which he sailed was taken by a privateer, and carried into Brest:—

"Howard refers to this incident in one of his subsequent publications. Before the captured vessel was carried into the harbour, he says, he was kept without food, and even water, for forty hours—to most men an intolerable punishment; but his abstemious habits had well prepared him to bear such a trial—the commencement of a long series, without serious detriment to his health. When they were at length landed, he was confined, with many other prisoners, in the castle of the town, in a dungeon, dark, damp, and filthy, beyond description, where they were kept for several additional hours without nourishment! At last, a leg of mutton was brought and thrown into the cell—as horse-flesh is thrown into the dens of wild beasts—for the starving captives to scramble for, tear with their teeth, and devour as best they could. In this horrible dungeon, thus fed, they were detained for a week. Six nights they were compelled to sleep—if sleep they could under such circumstances—upon the cold floor, with nothing but a handful of straw to protect them from the noxious damps and noisome fever of the over-crowded room. Hence our countryman was removed to Morlaix, and subsequently to Carpaix, where he resided for two months on parole. At both these places he had further opportunities of witnessing the treatment which prisoners of war received at the hands of their enemies—such as made him sensible that his own case had been one of comparative leniency. Whilst living at Carpaix, he tells us, in a few terribly graphic lines, that he corresponded with the various English captives at Brest, Morlaix, and Dinan, and had thereby gained ample evidence of their being treated with such barbarity

that many hundreds had perished, and that thirty-six were buried in a hole in Dinan in one day. This was only at a single point of that extensive coast which stretched along, hundreds of miles, from the Netherlands to the Pyrenees; and on the opposite shores of England the same species of barbarities were also being perpetrated."

Howard's character displayed itself on this occasion. With somewhat of English pride and hauteur, he received respect and confidence, and was liberated upon "pledging his honour that if unsuccessful in his attempt" "to induce the Government to make a suitable exchange for him" "he would instantly return to his captivity." The exchange was effected and Howard became a free man. The sorrows of his brethren had, however, pierced his heart, and after a successful effort for their release he retired to Cardington, near Bedford, to muse over the sufferings he had so lately witnessed.

The record of Howard's retired life is well drawn, and the biographer has not failed to mark the leading features of the man as they were developed in an obscure and country life. Soon after this, Howard was again married, and to a partner worthy of himself. Some singularities marked his settlement. "Observing that many unpleasantnesses arise in families, from circumstances trifling in themselves, in consequence of each individual wishing to have his own way in all things, he determined to avoid all these sources of domestic discord, by establishing his own paramount authority in the first instance." "He stipulated with Henrietta that in all matters in which there should be a difference of opinion between them, his voice should rule." With this "old and simple plan," the lady, however, appears to have been satisfied, and their married life was happy.

"The religious element was always uppermost in his mind. In every pursuit in which he was engaged he sought for fresh proofs of the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty. Religion was, in fact, his vital principle. God was present to him always. The grand and solemn image of a guiding and controlling Providence—a spirit bounteous in its mercies, but exacting in proportion to its bounty—was never absent from his mind. In everything he said, or did, or thought, the end in view was always lofty, the aspiration ever up towards heaven."

(To be Continued.)

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

HOW TO MAKE AN UNHEALTHY BEDROOM.—If you want to have a thoroughly unhealthy bedroom these are the precautions you should take:—Fasten a chimney-board against the fire-place, so as to prevent foul air from escaping in the night; and of course in the night season never have a door or a window open. Use no perforated zinc in panelling, especially avoid it in small bedrooms. So you will get a room full of bad air. But in the same room there is bad, worse, and worst: your object is to have the worst air possible. Suffocating machines are made by every upholsterer; attach one to your bed; it is an apparatus of poles, rings, and curtains. By drawing your curtains around you before you sleep you insure to yourself a condensed body of foul air over your person. This poison vapour bath you will find to be most efficient when it is made of any thick material. There being transpiration through the skin, it would not be a bad idea to see whether this cannot be in some way hindered. The peculiar method will do very well; smother the flesh as much as possible in feathers. A wandering princess, in some fairy tale, came to a king's house. The king's wife, with the curiosity and acuteness proper to her sex, wished to ascertain whether their guest was truly born a princess, and at the same time found out how to solve the question. She put three peas on the young lady's palliasse, and over them a large feather bed, and then another, then another—in fact, fifteen feather beds. Next morning the princess looked pale, and, in answer to inquiries how she had passed the night, said that she had been unable to sleep at all, because the bed had lumps in it. The king's wife knew then that their guest showed her good breeding. Take this highborn lady for a model. The feathers retain all heat about your body, and stifle the skin so far effectually that you awake in the morning pervaded by a sense of languor, which must be very agreeable to a person who has it in his mind to be unhealthy. In order to keep a check upon exhalation about your head (which otherwise might have too much the way of nature), put on a stout, closely-woven nightcap. People who are at the height of cleverness in this respect sleep with their heads under their bedclothes. Take no rest on a hair mattress; it is elastic and pleasant, certainly, but it does not encase the body, and therefore you run a risk of not awaking languid. Never wash when you go to bed; you are not going to see anybody, and therefore there is no use in washing. In the morning, wet no more skin than you absolutely must—that is to say, no more than your neighbours will see during the day—the face and hands. So much you may do with a tolerably good will, since it is the other part of the surface of the body, more covered and more impeded in the full discharge of its functions, which has rather the more need of ablution. It is, therefore, fortunate that you can leave that other part unwashed. Five minutes of sponging and rubbing over the whole body in the morning would tend to invigorate the system, and would send you with a cheerful glow to the day's business or plea-



sure. Avoid it by all means, if you desire to be unhealthy. Do not forget that although you must, unfortunately, apply water to your face, you can find warrant in custom to excuse you from annoying it with soap; and for the water again you are at liberty to take vengeance by obtaining compensation damages out of that part of the head which the hair covers. Never wash it; soil it; clog it with oil or lard—either of which will answer your purpose, as either will keep out air as well as water, and promote the growth of a thick morion of scurf. Lard in the bedroom is called bear's grease. In connexion with its virtues in promoting growth of hair, there is a tale which I believe to be no fiction; not the old and profane jest of the man who rubbed a deal box with it over night, and found a hair trunk in the morning. It is said that the first adventurer who advertised bear's grease for sale appended to the laudation of its efficacy a *nota bene*, that gentlemen after applying it should wash the palms of their hands, otherwise the hair would sprout thence also. I admire that speculator, grimly satiric at the expense of both himself and of his customers. He jested at his own pretensions, and declared, by an oblique hint, that he did not look for friends among the scrupulously clean. Of course, as you do not cleanse your body daily, so you will not show favour to your feet. Keep up a due distinction between the upper and lower members. When a German prince was told confidentially that he had dirty hands, he replied with the liveliness of conscious triumph, "Ah, do you call dat dirty? you should see my toes!" Some people wash them once in every month—that will do very well; or once a year, it matters little which. In what washing you find yourself unable to omit, use only the finest towels, those which inflict the least friction on the skin. Having made these arrangements for yourself, take care that they are adhered to, so far as may be convenient, throughout your household. Here and there put numerous sleepers into a single room: this is a good thing for children, when you require to blanch them, and render them delicate; but you must take care not to carry this too far, otherwise you will render them pasty, pot-bellied, and deformed. It was this practice which was so successful at Tooting in thinning the population. By all means let a baby have foul air, not only by the use of suffocating apparatus, but by causing it to sleep where there are four or five others in a well-closed room. So much is due to the maintenance of our orthodox rate of infant mortality.—*The Journal of Public Health.*

**HINTS TO BAD WRITERS.**—The historian Niebuhr gives the following opinion respecting bad writing:—"It is a shameful indolence: indeed, sending a badly written letter to a fellow-creature is as impudent an act as I know of. Can there be anything more unpleasant than to open a letter which at once shows that it will require long deciphering? Besides, the effect of the letter is gone if we must spell it. Strange, we carefully avoid troubling other people even with trifles, or to appear before them in dress which shows negligence or carelessness; and yet nothing is thought of giving the disagreeable trouble of reading a badly written letter."

**MEN WITH TAILS!**—M. E. Du Courret, who has been for some time engaged in the exploration of Central Africa, has communicated to the *Académie des Sciences* of Paris, some curious particulars of a race of Gihlanes who possess the appendage of a tail about a decimetre in length. His description of the instance which he examined is as follows:—"To convince me of the existence of this species of man having this exterior prolongation of the vertebral column, the Emir sent for one of his slaves named Bellal, who was about thirty years of age, who possessed this tail, and who belonged to this race. This slave spoke Arabic perfectly, and was very intelligent. I examined him, and was perfectly convinced. He informed me that his country was beyond Senaar, through which he had passed—and that a language was there spoken which he had completely forgotten. He estimated the number of his race at about thirty or forty thousand. He said they were cannibals, and that they worshipped some the sun and moon, some the stars, others the serpent and the sources of a great river, to which they sacrificed their victims. He concludes his narrative by stating that it would not be difficult to procure some individuals of this race of men, by application to the slave merchants who explore the countries on the borders of the Red Sea."

At Rome, the idea is industriously circulated amongst the populace, that Saint Peter lately appeared to his Holiness in a vision, and announced to him that he had lost all chance of salvation, in consequence of his having encouraged infidelity by granting political reforms to his subjects, and that the only way to regain the favour of Heaven was by at once retracing his steps, and restoring the old regime as in the days of Gregory XVI.

The *Alla-California* gives a list of the cities already founded in the gold region: Fremont, Vernon, Boston (these three cities are as yet uninhabited), Sacramento, Sutter, Webster, Suisun, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Stockton, New York of the Pacific, Benecia, Martinez, Napa (or sale), Sonora, St. Louis, San Rafael, and Saucelito, besides many others east and south of San Francisco.

The *Oxford Chronicle* states: "The original Bear and Ragged Staff public-house, at Cumnor, Berks, has been taken down. This was the house of which mention is made in 'Kenilworth,' where the parties concerned in the tragical fate of Amy Robsart met and partook of a cup of sack, from the tap of Giles Gosling, in the days of Queen Elizabeth."

It has been remarked that "the climax of human indifference has arrived, when a woman don't care how she looks."

## GLEANINGS.

The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge has promised the sum of £2,000 towards the establishment of a theological institution in Colombo, for which purpose the Bishop of Ceylon has paid £2,000 out of his own pocket for purchasing a site for the building, and has also promised to devote £200 a-year from his income during his episcopate.

M. de Lamartine has declined a proposed national subscription to relieve from embarrassment his patrimonial estates; affirming that the produce of his literary labours is more than sufficient for his wants.

In a certain district in the Highlands, one day, some years ago, the bellman made the following proclamation:—"O, yes! O, yes! O, yes! and that's three times, you'll a' be tak' notice, that there'll be nae Lord's day here next Sunday, as the laird's wife will hae a muckle washing, and she wants the kirk to dry the claes in!"

Macaulay's history seems destined to have the same run in Germany which has brought it triumphant through so many editions in England. The Tauchnitz copy lies on all tables. It is already a classic book, greeted with universal praise, while, curiously enough, Carlyle, whose spirit is so German, is scarcely known beyond the cream of literati.

The total receipts at the Birmingham Musical Festival were £8,840; number of visitors, 10,209.

**PRESENTING EXTRAORDINARY.**—A congregation having assembled, the minister rose to commence service with a psalm. The precursor also rose, as was supposed, to astonish the auditors with a display of his sacred powers; but having the night before indulged too freely in his potations, he commenced singing, much to the detriment of his fame, the following lines, in their customary tone—

"Happy we've been a' thegither,  
Happy we've been ane and a'."

He had proceeded as far as the second line, when he was seized by two officials, who proceeded to eject him. However, before their object was completed, he finished the stanza—

"And happier yet we'll be thegither,  
Ere we rise to gang awa'."

He was not allowed to fulfil his prospect of increased happiness, but bundled out of the pulpit, and compelled to "gang awa' *instantly*."

## SONNET BY WORDSWORTH.

## ON THE EXTINCTION OF THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC.

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee,  
And was the safeguard of the West. The worth  
Of Venice did not fall below her birth—  
Venice, the eldest child of Liberty;  
She was a maiden city bright and free;  
No guile seduced, no force could violate;  
And when she took unto herself a mate,  
She must espouse the everlasting sea.  
And, what if she had seen those glories fade,  
Those titles vanish, and that strength decay;  
Yet shall some tribute of regret be paid  
When her long life hath reach'd its final day:  
Men are we, and must grieve when e'en the shade  
Of that which once was great has pass'd away!

**IRON SEWER FOR THE THAMES.**—The *Builder* asks, is not the recently constructed tube at the Menai Straits suggestive of a plan of sewerage? Let us suppose a series of tubes laid down on each side of the river, made of wrought iron strongly rivetted, and in lengths of twenty feet by twelve in height, and eight in breadth—the top of the tubes either level with or only one or two feet below the bed of the river. There can be no difficulty in sinking these tubes: any derangement might be quickly remedied, and the saving in expense, as compared with Mr. Phillips's tunnel, enormous. The junctions could be easily made, and at any time closed or altered, *pro re nata*. These tubes could be carried from Hammersmith to Woolwich Reach, at a distance from each shore of about forty-feet, or say about half-way between high and low water-marks. Corrugated iron towers of about six feet square might rise at intervals of a furlong, for the escape of gases generated, and provided with a sluice or flood-gate on one side for the admission of water at ebb tide, when a greater impetus is required, as is often the case in a long drought. The natural and proper incline of the river to seaward might be kept; and at the terminus at Woolwich marshes might be a spacious dock, in which the accumulated sewage could be drained and solidified, taking advantage of the ebb to get rid of the superfluous moisture.

## BIRTHS.

September 10, at Weston-hill, Norwood, the wife of J. D. JONES, Esq., of a daughter.

September 13, at Downton, Wilts, Mrs. J. T. COLLIER, of a son.

September 17, at De Crespigny Park, Denmark-hill, Mrs. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

September 4, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. MURSELL, Mr. H. BOWSER, of London, to SUSANNA MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. J. COLLIER, of Southgate-street, Leicester.

September 6, in St. Paul's Church, Princes-park, Liverpool, by the Rev. H. McNEIL, D.D., the Rev. ARTHUR WILLINK, M.A., curate of Bickerstaffe, to SARAH WAKEFIELD, second daughter of J. CROPPER, Esq., of Dingle-bank, Liverpool.

September 11, in Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire, by the Rev. J. GLYDE, brother of the bride, the Rev. WILLIAM TARBOTTON, of Limerick, to MARY LAVINGTON, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. GLYDE, of Exeter.

September 13, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Hon. and Rev. H. M. VILLIERS, M.A., THEOPHILUS, only son of T. THOMPSON, Esq., of Poundsford-park, Somerset, to MARION ELPHINSTONE COATES, eldest daughter of the late Major SNODGRASS, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

September 18, by license, at the Poultry Chapel, London, by the Rev. J. W. PHAIR, of Hadham, Herts, Mr. W. PURDEY to Miss ELIZABETH HEARDED.

## DEATHS.

September 4, at Camberwell, Surrey, of diarrhoea, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, aged 65, Mr. CORNELIUS WINTER PRIOR. His end was peace.

September 7, in her 48th year, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, MARY ANNE, the wife of the Rev. T. DAVIES, of Ludlow.

September 8, at her residence, Moss Lodge, Ashton-under-Lyne, in her 75th year, Mrs. MARGARET WARRING.

September 8, at Brighton, aged 30, Mr. S. LOCKYER, son of the Rev. J. Lockyer, of Ponder's End, formerly of Hadham, Herts. His end was peace.

September 10, aged 1 year and 9 months, KATHARINE, the beloved child of the Rev. J. M. O'BRYEN, M.A., of Halifax.

September 10, at Brilles, near Shipston-on-Stour, in his 82nd year, WILLIAM GILLET, a member of the Society of Friends.

September 11, aged 51, Mr. WILLIAM JOLLEY, of the firm of Jolley and Boothroyd, Southport.

September 11, aged 72, Mr. HENRY BURY, of Lower Broughton, Manchester.

September 12, at Margate, aged 50, Mr. JESSE PARSONS, of Reading.

September 12, at 34, Devonshire-place, FRANCES, the beloved wife of Major-General Sir G. POLLOCK, G.C.B.

September 14, at 128, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. Lord METHUEN.

September 14, aged 14 days, the infant daughter of the Rev. G. W. CONDER, of Leeds.

September 15, at Wareham, Dorset, aged 50, JOHN BROWN, Esq., an ardent and active Christian in the cause of education and Sunday-schools.

September 17, at Tredegar Iron-works, Monmouthshire, aged 29, MARTHA, the daughter of Evan Kinsey, Esq., of Llanidloes, and the dearly-beloved wife of the Rev. D. EVANS, pastor of the Independent church at the above place. Mild in disposition, and benignant in spirit, while most scrupulous in her anxieties for her personal piety, she travelled through this life's course in cheerful godliness.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stocks have varied but little in prices during the past week, and the market has been moderately firm. Very little business, however, has been transacted, and indications of a decline have shown themselves for some days past. Consols are quoted at a slight reduction, and in the Unfunded Debt, also, the tendency is downwards.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cons. for Acct.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
3 per Ct. Red.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
New 3½ per Ct.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Annuities...	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
India Stock ..	254	—	—	—	—	254
Bank Stock ..	199	—	—	—	—	—
Exchq. Bills..	35 pm.	35 pm.	36 pm.	38 pm.	38 pm.	38 pm.
India Bonds ..	71 pm.	75 pm.	76 pm.	72 pm.	73 pm.	74 pm.
Long Annuity.	8 15-16	—	—	—	—	—

Very little has been done with Foreign Securities, and no material change in quotations is observable. The half-monthly settlement took place on Friday, and was accompanied with a slight improvement in Mexican. Peninsular Securities have been very quiet, and less has been done in Dutch and Russian Bonds. There is an evident disposition to invest in Northern European Stocks, principally upon foreign accounts, but as yet no transactions of sufficient importance to affect the market have occurred. The market for money continues easy, though a slightly increased demand for it is observable, more especially for commercial purposes, and the rates of discount are consequently higher.

The Railway Market has been characterised by extreme depression, and a general decline of prices has taken place since our last. The fall in the principal shares has been about £3 to £4 in North Western, Great Western, and Midland, £1 in North British, South Western, York and Berwick, and Birmingham and Oxford, £3 in Brighton, ½ in North Stafford, £1 to £1 10s. in South Eastern and Caledonian, and ¼ to ½ in Eastern Counties and Great Northern. The chairmen of the great lines intend, it is said, to have a meeting shortly for the purpose of considering the best means of adopting a uniform system of accounts, and, we trust, other scarcely less important objects will engage their attention, an assurance of better management for the future, and closing of capital accounts being one of the chief things needed to place railway property, if not upon an exalted, at least upon a respectable, footing.

In the Colonial Markets the dealings have been very limited. Rather a better feeling has prevailed in the Sugar Market; and, although more has not been brought to auction than during last week, and the prices obtained show no advance, still full rates have been paid willingly both for British and foreign; and in the latter transactions have within the last two days been larger, owing to the satisfactory termination of the Dutch sale, which passed off at better prices than were generally expected; notwithstanding, they were below those of July last. The Coffee Market has closed steadily, although during the week it has experienced a slight fluctuation, native having been sold, at one time, 6d. under the previous currency—a decline which has been partially recovered—while in plantation there has been but little alteration. The Amsterdam sale, held on the 6th inst., was even a more satisfactory one than that at Rotterdam, and prices advanced about ½ cent more, making a total advance of about 2 cents upon the rates obtainable before the commencement of these auctions. There has not been a public sale of rice, nor, privately, has anything been done. One or two parcels of saltpetre have changed hands without alteration in value: and there have also been a few transactions in spice. In tea negotiations have been limited, owing to the sales which have commenced to-day.



There was a good demand for Corn in Market on Monday, and an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter was realized.

PRICES OF STOCKS.  
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	92½	Brazil.....	87
Do. Account.....	92½	Equador.....	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	93½	Dutch 4 per cent..	85½
3½ New.....	—	French 3 per cent..	—
Long Annuities.....	—	Granada.....	16½
Bank Stock.....	—	Mexican 5 pr. et. new	97½
India Stock.....	254	Portuguese.....	28½
Exchange Bills—	—	Russian.....	107
June.....	38s.	Spanish 5 per cent..	17½
India Bonds.....	74 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent..	—
		Ditto Passive.....	—

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 14.  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33, for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th day of Sept., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£ 27,908,230
Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,100
Other Securities.....	£ 2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion.....	£ 13,631,153
Silver Bullion.....	£ 277,077
	£ 27,908,230
	£ 27,908,230
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£ 14,553,000
Reserve.....	£ 3,575,909
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	£ 6,972,850
Other Deposits.....	£ 9,065,606
Seven-day and other Bills.....	£ 1,039,621
	£ 35,197,016
	£ 35,197,016

Dated the 13th day of Sept., 1849.  
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDRICH, HENRY, Ipswich, Suffolk, corn merchant, September 23, November 3: solicitors, Messrs. Bromley and Aldridge, South-square, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Jackson, Ipswich.  
BRAGO, JAMES, St. James's-wharf, Bermondsey, lime merchant, September 21, October 27: solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Wilton-square.  
CALDER, EDWIN, Birmingham, miller, September 26, October 23: solicitor, Mr. Morgan, Birmingham.  
CHAMBERS, THOMAS, Reckhampton, Surrey, and Kingsland-road, West Hackney, baker, September 22, October 22: solicitor, Mr. Bateman, Essex-street, Strand.  
COPPIN, HENRY, Colchester, Essex, boot and shoemaker, September 21, October 24: solicitor, Mr. Smith, New-inn, Strand.  
COWLEY, GEORGE MOLINI, Nottingham, scrivener, October 5, November 9: solicitor, Mr. Bowley Nottingham.  
HODGE, CHARLES, Plymouth, draper, September 24, October 27: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, Weavers-hall, Basinghall-street.  
JENKINSON, FRANCIS, Foubert's-place, Regent-street, baker, September 22, October 24: solicitors, Messrs. Hillyear, Fenchurch-street.  
KINDON, FRANCIS, Manchester, draper, September 26, October 18: solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Frichard, Christchurch-chambers, Newgate-street; and Mr. Faulkner, Manchester.  
KNOBEL, JOHN FRANCIS, Bolton-row, Piccadilly, wine and spirit merchant, September 22, October 24: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.  
ROWLAND, CHARLES, Horsham, Sussex, stonemason, September 21, October 24: solicitors, Messrs. Champion and Jutsum, Whitechapel-road.  
TUNEY, JOHN, Willow-walk, Surrey, builder, September 22, October 24: solicitor, Mr. Kaye, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.  
WILSON, CHARLES EDWIN, and WILSON, HENRY, Rhosymedre and Cefn Maur, Denbighshire, grocers, September 25, October 17: solicitors, Messrs. Ramond and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Salter, Ellesmere, Shropshire; and Messrs. Avison and Pritt, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

AITCHISON, JAMES, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, merchant, September 20, October 11.  
ELDER, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, printer, September 28, October 11.  
JUST, PATRICK, Dundee, merchant, September 19, October 10.  
WINGRAVE, MATTHEW, Edinburgh, September 19, October 17.  
YOUNG, WILLIAM, Airdrie, turner, September 19, October 17.

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
Albert-place Chapel, Little Bolton, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

KING, JOHN, Liverpool, licensed victualler, October 1 and 22: solicitor, Messrs. Johnson and Coy, Temple; and Mr. Grocott, Liverpool.  
MARTIN, SAMUEL, Poole and Parkstone, Dorset, salt and fish merchant, September 27, October 29: solicitors, Messrs. Skilbeck and Hall, Southampton-buildings, for Mr. Aldridge, Poole.  
REED, JAMES, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, hop merchant, September 26, October 31: solicitors, Messrs. Russell, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.  
REED, THOMAS, North Shields, banker, October 1 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. T. and W. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Bell, Broderick and Bell, Bow Churchyard.  
TOWNLEY, WILLIAM, Bristol, slate merchant, October 2 and 30: solicitor, Mr. Day, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ARNOTT, D., Perth, merchant, September 25, October 25.  
BALFOUR and Co., Dundee, merchants, September 24, October 15.  
BIGGS, A. B., Glasgow, contractor, September 25, October 19.  
KIPPEN, G., Glasgow, writer, September 24, October 15.  
M'MASTER, J., Glasgow, provision dealer, September 21, October 19.  
MILLER, T., Edinburgh, sharebroker, September 21, October 19.  
SCHREIV, G., Glasgow, merchant, September 21, October 19.  
TOP, J. A., Glasgow, accountant, September 25, October 16.  
YOUNG, E. O., Fortrose, minister, September 25, October 19.

DIVIDENDS.

A. Wyse, N. Baker, and W. S. Bentall, Newton Abbot, bankers, div. of 20s., on new profits, on the separate estate of N. Baker, and a further div. of 1s. 10d. (in addition to 10s. previously declared) on the separate estate of W. S. Bentall; at Mr. Hirtzell's, Exeter, any Tuesday or Friday after Oct. 6—W. Burgoyne, Plymouth, builder, div. of 8d.; at Mr. Hirtzell's, Exeter, any Tuesday or Friday after Oct. 6—J. D. Blake, Honiton, Devonshire, innkeeper, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Hirtzell's, Exeter, any Tuesday or Friday after Oct. 6.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 17.

The supply of English Wheat to-day was only moderate, and all of the new crop, which was taken off pretty freely by the millers at 1s. to 2s. advance upon last Monday's prices. Foreign Wheat met reader sale, and was 1s. dearer. For good Flour we had a better sale at last week's prices. There was rather more demand for foreign Barley for grinding, but not much doing in new English, which as yet comes only sparingly to market. Malt dull and rather cheaper. New Beans and Peas held much the same. Rye almost nominal. There was more inquiry after good fresh Oats, which sold pretty readily, and 6d. per qr. dearer, but no improvement in middling and inferior sorts. First quality of Linseed Cakes met a retail demand. In Rape and Carrawayseed no alteration. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red.....	30 to 42	Dantzic.....	40 to 48
Ditto White.....	34 to 48	Anhalt and Marks.....	34 to 42
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red.....	30 to 36	Ditto White.....	38 to 44
Northumber and Scotch, White.....	30 to 35	Pomeranian red.....	36 to 41
Ditto Red.....	30 to 34	Rostock.....	38 to 44
Devon, and Somerset, Red.....	— to —	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland.....	30 to 35
Ditto White.....	— to —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga.....	39 to 34
Rye.....	22 to 24	Polish Odessa.....	32 to 36
Barley.....	24 to 33	Marianopoli & Berdianski.....	30 to 34
Scotch.....	23 to 25	Taganrog.....	30 to 33
Angus.....	— to —	Brabant and French.....	34 to 36
Malt, Ordinary.....	— to —	Ditto White.....	36 to 42
Pale.....	52 to 55	Salonica.....	30 to 33
Peas, Grey, New.....	27 to 29	Egyptian.....	23 to 26
Maple.....	29 to 31	Rye.....	20 to 22
White.....	24 to 26	Barley—	
Boilers (new).....	27 to 30	Wismar & Rostock.....	18 to 22
Beans, Large (new).....	25 to 28	Danish.....	18 to 22
Ticks.....	27 to 29	Saai.....	28 to 34
Harrow.....	29 to 32	East Friesland.....	15 to 17
Pigeon.....	32 to 34	Egyptian.....	14 to 15
Oats—		Danube.....	14 to 15
Linc & York, feed.....	15 to 21	Peas, White.....	26 to 28
Do. Poland & Pot. 17.....	21	New Boilers.....	28 to 30
Berwick & Scotch, 17.....	25	Beans, Horse.....	25 to 26
Scotch feed.....	17 to 23	Pigeon.....	31 to 33
Irish feed and black 15.....	21	Egyptian.....	21 to 23
Ditto Potato.....	17 to 24	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing.....	50 to 52	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Friesland, feed and blk. 11.....	16
Rapeseed, Essex, new.....	— to —	Do. thick and brew 15.....	22
£27 to £30 per last		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish.....	14 to 17
Carraway Seed, Essex, new.....	— to —	Flour—	
28s. to 34s. per cwt.		U. S., per 196 lbs.....	21 to 23
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		Hamburg.....	20 to 22
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s.		Dantzic and Stettin.....	20 to 23
per 1,000		French, per 280 lbs.....	32 to 35
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.....	28 to 30		
Ship.....	38 to 40		
Town.....	38 to 40		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 8.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat.....	44s. 6d.	Wheat.....	45s. 11d.
Barley.....	26s. 9d.	Barley.....	26s. 3d.
Oats.....	18s. 4d.	Oats.....	19s. 0d.
Rye.....	25s. 11d.	Rye.....	26s. 5d.
Beans.....	31s. 2d.	Beans.....	31s. 10d.
Peas.....	29s. 7d.	Peas.....	29s. 10d.

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.  
Flour, 4½d. per cwt.  
Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 17.

The supplies of foreign stock in to-day's market were somewhat extensive, but of very middling quality, especially as regards the Sheep. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. As the dead markets were well cleared of their late supplies, the weather more favourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers somewhat on the increase, the primest Scots, Devons, &c., commanded a steady sale, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last, viz., from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lbs. A good clearance of most other breeds was effected, though, in some instances, at a slight decline in the quotations. With Sheep we were heavily supplied for the time of year. On the whole, the Mutton trade was firm, and last Monday's currencies were fairly supported. The primest old Downs went at 4s. to 4s. 2d.; Half-breds, 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lbs. Lambs are now nearly out of season. That description of stock moved off slowly, at about last week's prices. Prime small Calves sold steadily, at full prices. Otherwise, the Veal trade was heavy. Very few Pigs were on offer. The sale for them was slow, at last week's currencies.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	815	10,400	305
Monday.....	4,239	11,850	169
			210
Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef.....	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal.....	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		
NEWGATE AND LEAENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 17.			
Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.		
Middling do 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Mid. ditto 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.		
Prime large 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Prime ditto 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.		
Prime small 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal.....	3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.	
Large Pork 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.	Small Pork.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	
Lambs.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week, from Ireland, were 18,370 firkins Butter, and 370 bales Bacon, and from foreign ports 6,810 casks Butter, and 770 boxes and bales Bacon. The transactions in Butter, during the past week, were, to a very fair extent, at full the rates of this day se'night for general sorts; and on the finer descriptions an advance of full 1s. per cwt. was realized. Dutch, 8s. Prime fresh cured Bacon meets a ready sale on arrival, but other sorts move very slowly. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending Sept. 15:—

BUTTER.		BACON.	
Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1817.....	22,400	13,160	2,820
1848.....	59,340	9,690	1,850
1849.....	52,910	11,490	770

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 17.—Our trade is firmer for new-made Butter, at 2s. per cwt. more money; but no improvement whatever applies to stale goods. Dorset, fine weekly, 8s. to 8s. 6s. per cwt.; do. middling, 6s. to 7s.; Fresh, 9s. to 12s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 17.—About 2,000 pockets of the new growth have reached our market, the quality very various. Hitherto, however, very few have been disposed of, purchasers waiting for larger supplies. The duty has declined to £93,000.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Nothing of the slightest interest having for some time past been done in Cloverseed, prices must be regarded as quite nominal. Canaryseed was in lively request this morning, and rose fully 5s. per qr. Mustardseed was plentiful, and rather easier to buy. Rapeseed brought fully as much money as on this day week. Winter Tares were 6d. per bushel lower.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 25s. to 40s.; 25s. 45s. to 50s.; white, 34s. to 42s.	
Cow Grass (nominal).....	—s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.).....	sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....	£9 0s. to £10 0s.
Trefoil (per cwt.).....	14s. to 18s.
Rapeseed, new (per last).....	£36 to £38
Ditto Cake (per ton).....	£4 5s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....	8s. to 10s.; brown, 8s. to 11s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....	16s. to 20s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....	65s. to 75s.
Turnip, white (per bush.).....	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Carraway (per cwt.).....	38s. to 39s.; new, 30s. to 34s.
Rye Grass (per qr.).....	—s. to —s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....	30s. to 40s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....	34s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.).....	Baltic 58s. to 49s.; Odessa, 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cake (per ton).....	£6 to £8 0s.
Rape Cake (per ton).....	£4 5s. to £4 10
Coriander (per cwt.).....	—s. to —s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.).....	33s. to 35s.; Do. Dutch, 35s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.).....	small 24s. to 26s.; large, 28s. to 32s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Sept. 15.—This morning's market was but moderately supplied with both Fruit and Vegetables, considering the time of year, with a middling trade doing at the following prices:—Raspberries 4d. to 6d., and Mulberries 4d. to 6d. per pottle; Peaches and Nectarines 6s. to 12s. per dozen; Cucumbers 4d. to 1s. per brace; Melons 1s. to 3s. each; French Beans 9d. to 1s. 3d., Plums 3d. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Greengages 7s. to 8s., Damsons 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Apples 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., Pears 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., and Onions for pickling 1s. 3d. to 3s. per half-sieve; Red Cabbages 1s. to 3s., white ditto 6d. to 10d., and Horseradish 2s. to 3s. per dozen heads; Turnips 1s. 6d. to 2s., Carrots 4s. to 5s. 6d., Onions 1s. to 3s., and Greens 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per dozen bunches; Hot-house Grapes 1s. 6d. to 4s., Foreign ditto 6d. to 1s. 3d., Pine-apples 4s. 6d. to 7s., and Filberts 8d. to 1s. per lb.; Lemons 5s. to 8s., Gherkins 1s. to 1s. 6d., and Walnuts 1s. to 2s. per 100.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, Sept. 17.—The arrivals of Wool have been larger within the last few days, and comprise some quantity from Australia, and other colonies. From the Cape there is about 2,000 bales, exclusive of Algoa Bay, which sends 633 bales. Van Dieman's Land has furnished some few hundred bales, Taganrog 435 bales, Port Phillip about 2,000, and Bombay 600 to 700 bales, Germany, &c., contributing the rest. The public sales commenced on Thursday evening, at the Hall of Commerce, and full 40,000 bales will be put up. The series will last for four weeks, and at present is going off fairly.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Scotch.—The demand for Laid Highland Wool is still limited as well as for white. In crossed and Cheviots there is little doing. The late clip is coming to hand more freely, and with a better selection we shall no doubt have more doing.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.....	8 0	8 6
White Highland do.....	10 0	10 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	9 6	10 0
Do. do., washed.....	10 0	10 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	10 0	12 6
Do. do., washed.....	14 0	17 6
White Cheviot do. do.....	18 0	23 6
Import for the week.....	1,149	bags.
Previously this year.....	8,328	bags.

Foreign.—The public sales commenced in London on the 15th inst., at which the quantity to be offered will be little short of 40,000 bales: so far the attendance is good, and prices obtained fully equal to the last July sales. There has been a fair business doing here this week in washed Peruvian.

Imports for the week..... 730 bales.  
Previously this year..... 36,921 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 17.—For all kinds of Foreign Tallow the demand still continues excessively heavy, at a further reduction in prices of quite 6d. per cwt. To-day F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 6d. to 37s. 0d.; and we have offers for forward delivery, say, up to the close of the present year, 37s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lbs. Our letter from St. Petersburg states that the Russians have accepted lower prices. 8,000 casks had changed hands prior to the departure of the mail, at 112 roubles for Ukraine. Siberian was offering at 109; soap, 107; and white candle, 128.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day.....	8,818	8,969	11,364	14,318	26,828
Price of Y. C. to to to to to to.....	40s. 9d.	42s. 3d.	46s. 3d.	47s. 3d.	37s. 6d.
Delivery last week.....	2,344	2,124	2,565	2,756	1,867
Do. from 1st June.....	42,758	16,637	19,895	26,083	19,106
Arrived last week.....	1,191	3,194	631	1,705	1,355
Do. from 1st June.....	17,634	14,976	23,169	39,170	20,471
Price of Town.....	43s. 6d.	44s. 0d.	49s. 6d.	49s. 6d.	40s. 0d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 50lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 6d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 8d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearings, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.

OLL.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. to 37s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, —s. to 36s. 6d.; brown, 37s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £43; Spanish, £41; Spermaceti, £80 to £81, bagged £80; South Sea, £32; Seal, pale, £36 0s.; do. coloured, £23 0s.; Cod, £27 10s.; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 15.—At per load of 36 trusses, Meadow, old.... 45s. to 75s.; Clover, old..... 65s. to 95s.; Straw..... 26s. to 32s.

COLONIAL MARKETS—LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—In the West India market 907 hhds. have been disposed of, including 150 hhds. of Barbadoes, at steady prices. 5,429 bags of Mauritius were chiefly sold at fully former quotations—low to good gray and yellow, 25s. to 30s. 6d.; brown, 31s. 6d. to 34s. per cwt. 2,700 bags of Bengal realized previous prices—grainy sorts, 38s. 6d. to 44s. for low to fine yellow, and 45s. 6d. for low white; Benares, 38s. 6d. to 40s. for low to good middling white. 489 bags 24 boxes of Ceylon sold, low to middling yellow, 34s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. A cargo of about 1,800 boxes of yellow Havannah has been disposed of at 22s. 3d. for a



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